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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-642
H. R. 11389

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 11389

Mar. 25, 1960 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 11389 without amendment. H. Report No. 11427. Print of bill and report.

Mar. 28, 1960 House passed H. R. 11389 without amendment.

Mar. 29, 1960 H. R. 11389 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.

Summary of H. R. 11389 as passed by House.

June 15, 1960 Senate subcommittee voted to report H. R. 11389.

June 17, 1960 Senate committee reported H. R. 11389 with amendments. S. Report No. 1610. Print of bill and report.

June 22, 1960 Senate passed H. R. 11389 with amendments.

Senate conferees were appointed.

Print of H. R. 11389 as passed by Senate.

June 23, 1960 House conferees were appointed.

June 29, 1960 House received conference report. H. Report No. 2039. Print of report.

June 30, 1960 House agreed to the conference report.

July 1, 1960 Senate agreed to conference report.

July 12, 1960 Approved: Public Law 86-642.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DATA

1. <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
2. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
3. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
4. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
5. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
6. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
7. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
8. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
9. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
10. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
11. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
12. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
13. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
14. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
15. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
16. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
17. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
18. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
19. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993
20. <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> DT104	1991, 1992, 1993

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86-642

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION ACT, 1961. Includes appropriations for the Budget Bureau, Council of Economic Advisers, National Security Council, President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, Emergency Fund for the President (National Defense), Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and Subversive Activities Control Board.

Appropriates \$165,000 to the President for allocation to executive agencies for the conduct, under the general direction of the Bureau of the Budget, of examinations and appraisals of, and the development and installation of improvements in, the organization and operations of the agencies.

Includes general provisions for departments and agencies, during the fiscal year 1961 as follows: Limits the amount which may be paid for a passenger vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances) to \$1,500, except for station wagons the maximum of which is \$1,950. Requires Federal employees to be U. S. citizens, with certain exceptions. Makes appropriations available for living quarters allowances for employees stationed in foreign countries. Prohibits payments to employees whose nominations the Senate has rejected. Limits the price which may be paid for the U. S. Code to \$4 per volume, and for the Lifetime Federal Digest to \$4.25 per volume. In the case of certain corporations, makes appropriations available for certain purposes, such as rent in D. C. Prohibits Government corporations from constructing office buildings in certain cases. Permits foreign credits to be used only when reimbursement is made to the Treasury Department. Prohibits the use of appropriations to any Federal agency, or of funds available for expenditure, for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

MARCH 25, 1960.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 11389]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The estimates considered by the Committee are contained in the 1961 Budget as follows: Executive Office of the President, pages 64-67, 74, 75; Funds Appropriated to the President, pages 83, 84, 88; general Government agencies, pages 115, 116, 156, and 190. In addition to the appropriation estimates, the Committee considered general provisions of a governmentwide character presented on pages 75 and 76 of the Budget.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

Appropriations recommended in the bill are summarized below, together with comparisons of the estimates and the appropriations to date for fiscal year 1960:

Appropriations, 1960 (to date)	¹ \$13, 463, 500
Estimates, 1961	² 14, 302, 500
Recommended in the Bill	² 13, 787, 500
Bill compared with:	
1960 appropriations	+ 324, 000
Estimates, 1961	- 515, 000

¹ In addition, \$50,000 by transfer from War Claims Fund.

² In addition, \$40,000 by transfer from War Claims Fund.

Details of the estimates and amounts recommended by the Committee in each case are contained in a tabulation appearing at the end of this report.

The budget estimates include provision for 1,532 positions in fiscal year 1961, a decrease of 29 below the number for 1960. This decrease is comprised of reductions of 54 in general Government agencies included in the bill, partially offset by additional employment contemplated in the Executive Office of the President. Appropriations recommended in the bill provide for 1,510 positions, or a total decrease of 51 below 1960 and a reduction of 22 in the estimates.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Appropriations, 1960 (to date)-----	\$10, 255, 500
Estimates, 1961-----	10, 977, 500
Recommended in the Bill-----	10, 772, 500
Bill compared with:	
1960 appropriations-----	+ 517, 000
Estimates, 1961-----	- 205, 000

Appropriations for the Executive Office of the President provide for the following items: Compensation of the President, The White House Office, Special Projects, Executive Mansion and Grounds, Bureau of the Budget, Council of Economic Advisers, National Security Council, and the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.

The Committee recommends appropriations of \$10,772,500, the amount of the estimates except for the Bureau of the Budget and the Council of Economic Advisers.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Appropriation, 1960-----	\$150, 000
Estimate, 1961-----	150, 000
Recommended in the Bill-----	150, 000

This appropriation is in accordance with provisions of the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U.S.C. 102).

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Appropriation, 1960 (to date)-----	\$2, 221, 000
Estimate, 1961-----	2, 398, 500
Recommended in the Bill-----	2, 398, 500
Bill compared with:	
1960 appropriation-----	+ 177, 500
Estimate, 1961-----	

The Committee recommends the budget estimate. The 272 positions authorized for 1960 will be continued in 1961 under the provisions of this appropriation.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Appropriation, 1960 (to date)-----	\$1, 500, 000
Estimate, 1961-----	1, 500, 000
Recommended in the Bill-----	1, 500, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,500,000, the amount of the estimate and of the appropriation for 1960. Positions funded within this amount will be 110, a decrease of five below the number for 1960.

This fund is used by the President for staff assistance on special problems which arise from time to time but cannot be considered the

responsibility of an existing agency. Examples of the type of assistance provided during the current year are projects on the coordination of the Nation's scientific effort, foreign economic policy, and coordination of public works planning.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

Appropriation, 1960 (to date)-----	\$475, 000
Estimate, 1961-----	505, 000
Recommended in the Bill-----	505, 000
Bill compared with:	
1960 appropriation-----	+30, 000
Estimate, 1961-----	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$505,000, the amount of the estimate and an increase of \$30,000 over the appropriation for 1960. The 72 positions authorized for 1960 will continue without change, although average employment will increase by 3 in 1961.

EXTRAORDINARY ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

Appropriation, 1960 (to date)-----	
Estimate, 1961-----	\$100, 000
Recommended in the Bill-----	100, 000
Bill compared with:	
1960 appropriation-----	+100, 000
Estimate, 1961-----	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000, the amount of the estimate. This account is available until expended, and this action restores amounts depleted by costs of emergency repairs since the last appropriation for this item in 1959.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Appropriation, 1960 (to date)-----	\$4, 665, 000
Estimate, 1961-----	5, 100, 000
Recommended in the Bill-----	4, 900, 000
Bill compared with:	
1960 appropriation-----	+235, 000
Estimate, 1961-----	-200, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,900,000, a decrease of \$200,000 in the estimate and \$235,000 more than appropriated for 1960. The amount recommended provides for all increased costs associated with the existing staff of the Bureau of the Budget and for an increase of 11 positions to a total of 444 in 1961.

The Committee takes note of the need for a focal point within the Executive Branch of the Government in the field of automatic data processing, and expects the Bureau of the Budget to take steps necessary to ensure that electronic data processing techniques will be employed where necessary in the interests of effectiveness and economy, and conversely that data processing devices will not be introduced when there is no clear justification in terms of economic value.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Appropriation, 1960 (to date)-----	\$395, 000
Estimate, 1961-----	395, 000
Recommended in the Bill-----	390, 000
Bill compared with:	
1960 appropriation-----	-5, 000
Estimate, 1961-----	-5, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$390,000, a reduction of \$5,000 in the estimates and \$5,000 below the amount appropriated for 1960. Employment of 31 will continue within the funds provided.

Travel needs of the Council appear to be over-stated in the budget, and the Committee has accordingly reduced travel by \$5,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Appropriation, 1960 (to date)-----	\$792, 000
Estimate, 1961-----	779, 000
Recommended in the Bill-----	779, 000
Bill compared with:	
1960 appropriation-----	-13, 000
Estimate, 1961-----	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$779,000, the amount of the estimate and \$13,000 below the amount appropriated for 1960. The 76 positions authorized for 1960 will be continued in 1961 under this action, as contemplated in the budget.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Appropriation, 1960 (to date)-----	\$57, 500
Estimate, 1961-----	50, 000
Recommended in the Bill-----	50, 000
Bill compared with:	
1960 appropriation-----	-7, 500
Estimate, 1961-----	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$50,000, the amount of the estimate and \$7,500 less than appropriated for 1960. This amount contemplates 3 positions for 1961, a decrease of 1 from 1960.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FUND RAISING WITHIN THE FEDERAL SERVICE

Within the framework of the White House organization there is the President's Committee on Fund Raising within the Federal Service, established by executive order and, as explained in the hearings, devoted, with the help of a staff of 5 employees, to handling problems associated with charitable fund-raising activities in Federal agencies. Its budget for 1961 is \$54,000, the same as for fiscal 1960. It is currently financed by pro-rata assessments against 3 defense appropriations.

This financing arrangement is without logic, not conducive to orderly budgetary review, and tends to obscure costs on an organizational basis. The Committee therefore desires that the budget for 1962 contain a direct appropriation request for such requirements of the Committee as may be deemed necessary.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Appropriations, 1960 (to date)-----	\$1, 125, 000
Estimates, 1961-----	1, 350, 000
Recommended in the Bill-----	1, 040, 000
Bill compared with:	
1960 appropriations-----	-85, 000
Estimates, 1961-----	-310, 000

The Committee recommends appropriations of \$1,040,000 as explained below.

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

(NATIONAL DEFENSE)

Appropriation, 1960 (to date).....	\$1, 000, 000
Estimate, 1961.....	1, 000, 000
Recommended in the Bill.....	1, 000, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000, the amount of the estimate and the same as appropriated for 1960.

This appropriation provides the President with a fund from which he may, in his discretion, provide for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

Appropriation, 1960 (to date).....	\$125, 000
Estimate, 1961.....	350, 000
Recommended in the Bill.....	40, 000
Bill compared with:	
1960 appropriation.....	—85, 000
Estimate, 1961.....	—310, 000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$40,000, a decrease of \$310,000 in the estimate and \$85,000 less than appropriated for 1960. The budget estimates contemplate no employment under this account in 1961.

Budget documents show that an unobligated balance of more than \$260,000 will be carried into fiscal year 1961 from funds already appropriated for this item, which, together with the amount recommended, should provide a balance of more than \$300,000 at the beginning of fiscal year 1961. This will provide for the planned requirements of \$250,000, and a balance of \$50,000 at the beginning of fiscal year 1962.

Actual obligations against this appropriation, as reported in the President's Budget for each year, have been as follows:

1954.....	\$49, 000
1955.....	232, 568
1956.....	383, 122
1957.....	16, 549
1958.....	152, 630
1959.....	105, 938
1960 (estimate) ¹	235, 295
1961 (estimate).....	250, 000

¹ Actual obligations incurred through December 31, 1959 were \$58,315.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Appropriations, 1960 (to date).....	¹ \$2, 083, 000
Estimates, 1961.....	² 1, 975, 000
Recommended in the Bill.....	² 1, 975, 000
Bill compared with:	
1960 appropriations.....	—108, 000
Estimates, 1961.....	-----

¹ In addition, \$50,000 by transfer from War Claims Fund.

² In addition, \$40,000 by transfer from War Claims Fund.

The Committee recommends appropriations of \$1,975,000, the amount of the estimates and \$108,000 less than appropriated for 1960. The principal factor affecting the budgets of the agencies included in this section of the bill is their declining workloads.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1960 (to date).....	\$1, 295, 000
Estimate, 1961.....	1, 320, 000
Recommended in the Bill.....	1, 320, 000
Bill compared with:	
1960 appropriation.....	+25, 000
Estimate, 1961.....	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,320,000, the estimate and an increase of \$25,000 over the amount appropriated for 1960. This amount contemplates 405 positions in 1961 as compared with 406 in 1960.

CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

(LIMITATION ON TRAVEL EXPENSES)

Limitation, 1960 (to date).....	(\$165, 000)
Estimate, 1961.....	(1, 000)
Recommended in the Bill.....	(1, 000)
Bill compared with:	
1960 limitation.....	(-164, 000)
Estimate, 1961.....	

The Committee has included a limitation of \$1,000 on travel, as proposed in the budget. The General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1960, included a limitation of \$160,000 for non-recurring travel expenses incident to dedication of memorials at various cemeteries overseas.

Positions provided under this account will decline from 43 in 1960 to 9 in 1961 as the construction program draws to a close. An unobligated balance of \$2,979,807 remained in the construction account as of December 31, 1959, including reserves.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1960 (to date).....	¹ \$408, 000
Estimate, 1961.....	² 260, 000
Recommended in the Bill.....	² 260, 000
Bill compared with:	
1960 appropriation.....	-148, 000
Estimate, 1961.....	

¹ In addition, \$50,000 by transfer from War Claims Fund.

² In addition, \$40,000 by transfer from War Claims Fund.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$260,000, the estimate and \$148,000 less than the appropriation for 1960. Positions will decline from 59 in 1960 to 40 in 1961, as the Commission completes action on claims programs under existing legislation.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Appropriation, 1960 (to date)-----	\$380, 000
Estimate, 1961-----	395, 000
Recommended in the Bill-----	395, 000
Bill compared with:	
1960 appropriation-----	+15, 000
Estimate, 1961-----	

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$395,000, the estimate and an increase of \$15,000 over the appropriation for 1960. The 37 positions authorized for 1960 will continue in 1961 under this action.

The Subversive Activities Control Board, under the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, and upon application by the Attorney General or by any organization or individual covered by the Act, determines whether any such organization is a "Communist-action organization", a "Communist-front organization" or a "Communist-infiltrated organization" within the meaning of the Act as amended and whether any such individual is a member of any communist-action organization or an officer of a communist-front organization registered or by final order of the Board required to be registered under the Act as amended.

The Board entered a registration order against the Communist Party on April 20, 1953. The Supreme Court remanded the case to the Board on credibility questions involving three Government witnesses and, in so doing, declined to pass on the constitutionality of the Act. Pending final judicial determination on the basic question of constitutionality, the Control Board and the lower courts cannot proceed with other cases.

On February 5, 1960, the Supreme Court granted a writ of certiorari, and once again delayed proceedings against the Communist Party, by postponing until October 10, 1960 further action before that tribunal. Mr. Justice Clark again dissented, the general situation being unchanged from that which has confronted the Court and the American people from the very beginning of this litigation.

The Communist Party and the various subversive organizations have employed every maneuver to delay and evade, and have succeeded over the years in thwarting the program of this Control Board and the intent of the Congress in passing subversive control legislation. The action of the Supreme Court, in remanding on technicalities without passing on the fundamental issue, and in delaying a hearing in the pending case, has denied the Control Board any effective means of carrying out its responsibilities for the last seven years.

The Committee is recommending an appropriation adequate to enable the Control Board to meet its responsibilities and is hopeful that a judicial determination on the issue of constitutionality will be forthcoming at the earliest possible date, thereby enabling the Board to implement fully the provisions of the Subversive Activities Control Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

This appropriation bill for several years has included a provision prohibiting use of funds for publicity or propaganda designed to influence legislation. The Committee has included language in Section 209 to make this prohibition effective for "this or any other Act" so as to include within the prohibition any and all public funds.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1960, AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN BILL FOR 1961**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1961	Bill compared with—	
				1960 appropriation	1961 estimates
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Compensation of the President.....	\$150, 000	\$150, 000	\$150, 000	-----	-----
The White House Office.....	2, 221, 000	2, 398, 500	2, 398, 500	+\$177, 500	-----
Special projects.....	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----	-----
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	475, 000	505, 000	505, 000	+30, 000	-----
Extraordinary Alterations and Repairs.....	-----	100, 000	100, 000	+100, 000	-----
Bureau of the Budget.....	4, 665, 000	5, 100, 000	4, 900, 000	+235, 000	-\$200, 000
Council of Economic Advisers.....	395, 000	395, 000	390, 000	-5, 000	-5, 000
National Security Council.....	792, 000	779, 000	779, 000	-13, 000	-----
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	57, 500	50, 000	50, 000	-7, 500	-----
Total, Executive Office of the President.....	10, 255, 500	10, 977, 500	10, 772, 500	+517, 000	-205, 000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Emergency fund for the President, National defense.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----
Expenses of management improvement.....	125, 000	350, 000	40, 000	-85, 000	-310, 000
Total, Funds Appropriated to the President.....	1, 125, 000	1, 350, 000	1, 040, 000	85, 000	-310, 000

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 295, 000	1, 320, 000	1, 320, 000	+ 25, 000	-----
	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Construction of memorials and cemeteries.....					-----
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission.....	1, 295, 000	1, 320, 000	1, 320, 000	+ 25, 000	-----
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION					=====
Salaries and expenses.....	² 408, 000	³ 260, 000	³ 260, 000	- 148, 000	-----
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD					=====
Salaries and expenses.....	380, 000	395, 000	395, 000	+ 15, 000	-----
Grand total.....	13, 463, 500	14, 302, 500	13, 787, 500	+ 324, 000	- 515, 000

¹ Language only.

² In addition \$50,000 by transfer from war claims fund.

³ In addition \$40,000 by transfer from war claims fund.

○

Union Calendar No. 621

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11389

[Report No. 1427]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 25, 1960

Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
- 5 tive Office of the President and sundry general Government
- 6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, namely:

1

TITLE I

2

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U.S.C. 102), \$150,000.

7

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

8

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9

For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel, and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$2,398,500.

19

SPECIAL PROJECTS

20

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, \$1,500,000:

25

1 *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of this appro-
 2 priation may be used to reimburse the appropriation for
 3 "Salaries and expenses, The White House Office", for
 4 administrative services.

5 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

6 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, re-
 7 furnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
 8 electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the
 9 Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be
 10 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
 11 the provisions of this or any other Act, \$505,000.

12 EXTRAORDINARY ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

13 For extraordinary alterations, repairs, furniture, and
 14 furnishings of the Executive Mansion and Grounds, to be
 15 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
 16 any other provisions of this or any other Act, \$100,000,
 17 to remain available until expended.

18 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget,
 21 including not to exceed \$115,000 for expenses of travel,
 22 and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by
 23 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
 24 at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, \$4,900,
 25 000.

1 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its
4 functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C.
5 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
6 \$400); not exceeding \$10,000 for expenses of travel; and
7 press clippings (not exceeding \$300); \$390,000.

8 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the National Security
11 Council, including services as authorized by section 15 of
12 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not in
13 excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; purchase of one
14 passenger motor vehicle; and acceptance and utilization of
15 voluntary and uncompensated services; \$779,000.

16 PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

17 ORGANIZATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Com-
20 mittee on Government Organization, established by Execu-
21 tive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as
22 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
23 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for indi-
24 viduals, \$50,000.

1 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

2 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

3 NATIONAL DEFENSE

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
5 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may design-
6 ate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding
7 the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation
8 and employment of persons in the Government service as he
9 may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies
10 affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may
11 arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year,
12 \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
13 shall be available for allocation to finance a function or
14 project for which function or project a budget estimate of
15 appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the
16 Eighty-sixth Congress or the first session of the Eighty-
17 seventh Congress, and such appropriation denied after con-
18 sideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives
19 or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

20 EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

21 For expenses necessary to assist the President in im-
22 proving the management of executive agencies and in ob-
23 taining greater economy and efficiency through the establish-
24 ment of more efficient business methods in Government
25 operations, including services as authorized by section 15

1 Of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for
 2 individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, by allocation to any
 3 agency or office in the executive branch for the conduct,
 4 under the general direction of the Bureau of the Budget, of
 5 examinations and appraisals of, and the development and
 6 installation of improvements in, the organization and opera-
 7 tions of such agency or of other agencies in the executive
 8 branch, \$40,000, to remain available until expended, and to
 9 be available without regard to the provisions of subsection
 10 (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

11 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
 14 the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the
 15 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries;
 16 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
 17 cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and
 18 its territories and possessions; not to exceed \$69,000
 19 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space
 20 in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only)
 21 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of
 22 official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required
 23 by law of such countries; \$1,320,000: *Provided, That*
 24 where station allowance has been authorized by the
 25 Department of the Army for officers of the Army serving

1 the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allow-
2 ance shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces
3 assigned to the Commission while serving at the same for-
4 eign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made avail-
5 able for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further,*
6 That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers
7 of the Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of
8 the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided
9 for civilian members of the Commission: *Provided further,*
10 That the Commission shall reimburse other Government
11 agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and
12 allowances of personnel assigned to it.

13 CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

14 During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$1,000 of
15 funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be avail-
16 able for travel expenses (other than in connection with dedi-
17 cations of memorials).

18 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of
21 the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including
22 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
23 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem
24 for individuals; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of travel;
25 advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies

1 for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the
2 functions of the Commission; hire of motor vehicles for field
3 use only; and employment of aliens; \$260,000, and in addi-
4 tion \$40,000 (to be merged with this appropriation) to be
5 derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a)
6 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012a).

7 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities
10 Control Board, including services as authorized by section
11 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), not to
12 exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed
13 \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals,
14 \$395,000.

15 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

17 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
18 maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year
19 in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (5 U.S.C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor
21 vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed
22 at \$1,500 except station wagons for which the maximum
23 shall be \$1,950.

24 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the

1 current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained
2 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-
3 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the
4 United States (including any agency the majority of the
5 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
6 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
7 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,
8 (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the
9 date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizen-
10 ship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
11 of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who
12 owes allegiance to the United States, or (4) is an alien from
13 the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States
14 for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose
15 of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall
16 be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of
17 this section with respect to his status have been complied
18 with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false
19 affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
20 shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not
21 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
22 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substi-
23 tution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided fur-*
24 *ther*, That any payment made to any officer or employee
25 contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable

1 in action by the Federal Government. This section shall
2 not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or
3 to nationals of those countries allied with the United States
4 in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment
5 of translators, or to temporary employment in the field
6 service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

7 SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments
8 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,
9 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
10 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
11 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
12 1930 (5 U.S.C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
13 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
14 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in
15 accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations
16 of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
17 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
18 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to
19 the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of
20 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

21 SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current
22 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
23 to any person for the filling of any position for which he
24 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
25 to approve the nomination of said person.

1 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in
2 this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be
3 used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and
4 future volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and
5 such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the
6 understanding that latest published cumulative annual pocket
7 parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished
8 free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the cur-
9 rent or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

10 SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other
11 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of
12 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
13 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 841),
14 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds
15 are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia;
16 services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August
17 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and the objects specified under
18 this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to
19 the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in
20 the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That
21 in the event any functions budgeted as administrative ex-
22 penses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other
23 funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be
24 correspondingly reduced.

25 SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any

1 wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for the
2 purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase
3 or construction of any office building, without specific author-
4 ity in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any depart-
5 ment or agency of the United States Government or by any
6 corporation owned by the United States Government.

7 SEC. 208. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July
8 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including cur-
9 rencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used
10 by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropria-
11 tions are made for the current fiscal year (including the
12 carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such
13 credits), only when reimbursement therefor is made to the
14 Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency con-
15 cerned: *Provided*, That such credits received as exchange
16 allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may
17 be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar
18 items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law,
19 without reimbursement to the Treasury: *Provided further*,
20 That nothing in section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952,
21 or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making
22 of new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements,
23 or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year, in
24 any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive
25 agreements for periods in excess of one year were permitted

1 prior to the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2)
2 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C.
3 App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such con-
4 tracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject
5 to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits
6 as provided by law.

7 SEC. 209. No part of any appropriation contained in this
8 or any other Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by
9 any individual, corporation, or agency included in this or any
10 other Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
11 designed to support or defeat legislation pending before
12 Congress.

13 SEC. 210. This Act may be cited as the “General Gov-
14 ernment Matters Appropriation Act, 1961”.

86TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 11389

[Report No. 1427]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ANDREWS

MARCH 25, 1960

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of March 28, 1960
86th-2d, No. 56

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported (on Mar. 25) Interior appropriation bill. House passed general Government matters appropriation bill. House committee reported (on Mar. 25) Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Senate passed bill to require rice marketing quotas when supply exceeds normal supply.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11389, the general Government matters appropriation bill for 1961, making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry Government agencies. (pp. 6093-107) The Appropriations Committee had reported this bill without amendment on March 25 (H. Rept. 1427). (p. 6115)
The Appropriations Committee reported, on March 25, without amendment H. R. 11390, the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill for 1961 (H. Rept. 1428). (p. 6115) The "Daily Digest" states that this will be acted on by the House on Tues., Mar. 29. (p. D241)
2. FOOD. Rep. Adair commended a film, "Tomorrow's Foodpower," which he calls "interesting and colorful" and a film that "points up the problems which our growing population will create with respect to the production of food in the coming years." pp. 6085-6
3. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Whitten inserted a statement by a high school student which gives "thought and consideration to farm people, the bulwarks of our Nation." pp. 6110-1

4. TRANSPORTATION. Received a memorial from the Legislature of Alaska requesting "consideration" of "the questions involved with relation to the proper amendments to laws governing interstate commerce affecting the broad problems of transportation to, from and within the newly created State of Alaska." p. 6116
5. WATER; LANDS. Received a memorial from the Legislature of South Carolina asking cancellation of plans "for construction of new dams on the Savannah River; to release certain reservoir lands and to place the control of water in the Clarks Hill Reservoir under local water authority." p. 6116
6. INSPECTION. Received a memorial from the Legislature of the State of Arizona requesting appropriation of "sufficient funds for the purpose of maintaining 24 hours a day, the compound on the international border at Lukeville, Ariz." p. 6116
7. MEAT; DAIRY PRODUCTS. Received two petitions from the Goshen Grange No. 856, Whatcom County, Wash., "recommending legislation be enacted requiring all meat imported, to be sold at retail counters in competition with meat produced in this country, be plainly labeled as imported meat, and requesting action be taken by the Congress to prevent removal of import restrictions on dairy products." p. 6117

SENATE

8. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. The Appropriations Committee reported (on Fri., Mar. 25) with amendments this bill, H. R. 10401, which includes items for the Forest Service, saline water research, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and the Virgin Islands Corporation (S. Rept. 1203) (p. 6118). At the end of this Digest is a table showing the Forest Service items, and excerpts from the committee report.
9. RICE MARKETING QUOTAS. Passed without amendment H. R. 7889, to require marketing quotas for rice when the total supply of rice exceeds the normal supply (under present law marketing quotas go into effect when the normal supply is exceeded by 10 percent). This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 6167
10. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Passed as reported H. R. 8343, to require the preservation of acreage allotments on land from which the owner is displaced by reason of the acquisition thereof by a Government agency in the exercise of the right of eminent domain so long as the land remains leased to the former owners of the land. pp. 6167-8
11. WHEAT. Passed as reported H. R. 4874, to provide that farms on which the farm marketing excess of wheat is adjusted to zero because of underproduction shall be regarded as farms on which the entire amount of the farm marketing excess of wheat has been delivered to the Secretary or stored to avoid or postpone the payment of the penalty. p. 6168
12. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 68, to provide for continued delivery of water under the Federal reclamation laws to lands held by husband and wife upon the death of either. pp. 6174-5
Passed as reported S. J. Res. 150, to permit the Secretary of the Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in the 3rd division, Riverton Federal Reclamation project, Wyo. p. 6175

guage in this bill will enable insurance companies in the District of Columbia to use the same mortality tables now being used in most other States.

For many years the more favorable longevity of females has been known and recognized in the insurance business. In recent years, methods have been developed to take this into consideration as that the cost of insurance to females might be adjusted to reflect this lower mortality experience. The method used is that of charging the female life the same premium and provide the same reserves, and cash values for such a policy as would apply in the case of a male 3 years younger. All States permit this method but it cannot be used under the present law of the District of Columbia. This bill would permit the use of the "3-year setback" for female lives in connection with the 1941 mortality table or the 1958 mortality table. The District of Columbia law would then be in harmony with all other States as to the use of this formula in connection with insurance on female lives.

Another amendment relates to the issuance of insurance policies which call for temporary extra premium payments because of some temporary special hazard or a minor temporary health impairment of the insured. At the time the standard nonforfeiture law became a part of the insurance law of the District of Columbia, the language of the amendment excluded the extra premium for special hazard from the calculation of nonforfeiture benefits where the extra premium ran for the duration of the policy. The clarifying amendment provides that the same exclusion would apply to policies where the extra premiums for special hazard are temporary. This change has been proposed and enacted in some States.

Another clarifying amendment would exclude premiums on level term insurance riders of life insurance policies from the calculation of nonforfeiture values where no such calculation is required when a level term policy is issued as a separate policy.

Finally, there is a minor language change in connection with the use of the word "uniform" and the word "level" in the existing law. The clear intent of the District insurance law was that the two terms be synonymous. Accordingly, the bill provides that the word "uniform" be substituted for the word "level" in the existing law.

In summary, H.R. 10684 carries two major proposals which would make possible the use of the 1958 revised and more favorable mortality tables now in use in a majority of States and permit the use of the "3-year setback" now permitted in all States reflecting the more favorable longevity of females. The remaining changes are corrective and clarifying in nature. The bill is in the interest of the insuring public and will enable insurance companies organized in the District to transact business more nearly competitively with other insurance companies both in the District and in the other States. The bill was endorsed by the Superintendent of Insurance of the District of Columbia, the

major life insurance companies of the District, the Life Insurance Association of America, and the American Life Convention. No opposition to the bill was expressed at the committee hearing.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, that concludes the business of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11389) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes; and, pending that, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue for not to exceed 1 hour, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 11389, with Mr. ALBERT in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to speak out of order and to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. NATCHER, Mr. DENTON, Mr. LANE, Mr. PHILBIN, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. YATES, and Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois were granted permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD immediately following the remarks of Mr. FOGARTY.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to pay tribute to a Member of this House who last Friday received the highest award that a university can confer—an honorary degree of doctor of humanities.

Receiving the award was the Honorable MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, of Ohio—the man we all know affectionately as "MIKE" KIRWAN; but the presentation to the gentleman from Ohio does us all honor. In a sense it is the House of Representatives and the American way of life which are honored by the award to Congressman KIRWAN.

This award expresses democracy as it is practiced in our country. Congressman KIRWAN was born in Pennsylvania of working folk and at the age of 7 was employed in the coal mines of that State. At that tender age he was already a member of the miner's union.

He was a breaker boy picking slag in the mines. More important, he was an agile, fast runner and his task in the mine workers' union was to act as messenger to let the members know where their meetings were to be held. This was necessary because the coal operators of that day were alert for any opportunity to break up union organization meetings with club and gun.

MIKE, the breaker boy, the union messenger of the turn of the century, is now a Congressman being honored with a degree of doctor of humanities. This is a measure of how far we have come in our search for understanding between those who work for, and those who manage, industry—a furtherance aided immeasurably by men like MIKE KIRWAN. And Congressman KIRWAN has never forgotten his union background, for today he still pays union dues and has paid them without a break since boyhood.

Congressman KIRWAN went no further in school than third grade. Yet today MIKE KIRWAN is an educated man—educated by his own efforts—pulled up, if you will, by his own bootstraps, and today the boy who never saw school from the age of 9 has received a degree of doctor of humanities—as Dr. J. Stauffer Wilkes, president of Oklahoma City University, stated in announcing the award, "The highest honor this institution can confer." This, too, is a measure of the progress made in America.

Congressman KIRWAN is a Roman Catholic and the university that does him honor is a Methodist university. I think this bare statement illustrates the tremendous strides made in our Nation in the field of religious tolerance.

These items would be regarded as paradoxical in any other civilization that the world has known. Yet in America—in our country—they are normal. Perhaps too often, we fail to realize how far we have come and only when our friend, the gentleman from Ohio, has such an honor conferred upon him do we see a yardstick applied to progress.

Mr. Chairman, why did the Oklahoma City University single out Congressman KIRWAN for this signal honor?

In my office I have a newspaper which takes four columns of type to tell. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD might be a better testimonial. Those of us who have had the privilege of collaborating with Congressman KIRWAN over the 23 years he has been a Member of this body could testify as to chapter and verse.

Let me cite only a few of the accomplishments of Congressman KIRWAN over the years which have brought him this recognition. Oklahoma City University in conferring this degree mentioned, among many other things, Congressman KIRWAN's contribution to the welfare of the American Indian.

Only recently the Christian Century pointed out that the American Indian is outnumbered 400 to 1 and attains a very low priority on the scale of our social activities. Of all the minorities in this land of minorities the Indian has the poorest health, the least opportunity for education, and occupies the bottom of the economic heap.

But Congressman KIRWAN, with a true Irish love for the underdog, has championed the Indian's cause. When a move was made to cut the appropriation for education and welfare of the Indians in the 1959 budget because of military emergencies, Congressman KIRWAN said, and this, too, is a measure of his devotion to mankind, "Every time we start to do something for the Indians some sort of an emergency comes along and their funds go out the window."

Mr. Chairman, I remember on one occasion our colleague told this House that "No amount of money can wipe away the shame of the way this Nation has treated the Indians—but money would help."

Since Congressman KIRWAN became chairman of the subcommittee which handles appropriations for Indian affairs in 1948 more Indians are in school and college than ever before, more tribes run their own affairs, more timber is being scientifically harvested from Indian lands, thus aiding their economic development; and more roads have been built to and through the reservations than in the entire period of our history before our colleague's time. At the insistence of Congressman KIRWAN this year's funding of Interior appropriations will complete a program which for the first time in 141 years will provide classrooms, buses, roads, and other facilities to allow every Indian child to attend school.

Mr. Chairman, this is one measure to apply to Congressman KIRWAN's humanity.

There are many others. I have cited the Indian problem at length because it illustrates Congressman KIRWAN's love of mankind. But think of the benefits achieved by all American citizens by his efforts.

Since Congressman KIRWAN began his fight to protect the natural resources of the Nation, Congress has voted nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars for the National Park Service. In 1936 only 11,900,000 Americans visited our parks. This year 66 million will get maximum enjoyment and protection from our country's 183 parks.

Mr. Chairman, the recipient of this award from Oklahoma City University has done inestimable service to mankind by his endeavors in pushing through for completion the greatest program of conservation and reclamation ever known to man. Whole States, entire regions, have benefited by the foresight of Congressman KIRWAN. The great Central Valley project in California and the Hungry Horse Dam in Montana are testimonial to his vision. There are other such testimonials just as magnificent.

Yet, in almost every case the projects he has had the vision to press have been national in concept—for Congressman KIRWAN believes that what helps America helps all Americans.

I could cite other things, his record of insistence on mine safety, which has aided in reducing mine casualties—a subject dear to KIRWAN's heart. His record on land management—the record on

timber conservation, his record in helping build up the Fish and Wildlife Service.

All of these things have advanced the cause of mankind in our Nation, they have made life easier, safer, more pleasant, and economically more bountiful for million upon millions of Americans. And in doing so he has reflected great credit on the House of Representatives, for what he has sought, we in the House of Representatives and in the other House as well, have passed. We have helped our country and ourselves in following the leadership of this dedicated man.

Mr. Chairman, Congressman KIRWAN has been honored in Oklahoma. I am proud to do him honor here in the House of Representatives which he loves so well; for he has a deep and abiding affection for this House and the Members of it. Yet, the measure of the man lies in the humility with which he accepts this honor. He told a reporter who interviewed him:

I am an honorary chief of five Indian tribes in Oklahoma. I guess being a doctor won't hurt that.

Congressman KIRWAN has come far from being a breakerboy picking slag in the mines. I am proud to serve with him in this House and to call him friend, for in my judgment, this man merits the adjective great and he illustrates, better than most, the greatness of the democratic system which produced him.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN].

(Mrs. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to join in paying tribute to our colleague from Ohio.

He is one of the great conservationists of our day, and I believe that in future years the contributions he has made to our natural resources and to their defense and protection will be recognized as among the finest made by any American.

He is, above all, a valued friend to his colleagues in the House, and wise adviser on the intricacies of legislation and of politics. I am certainly not at all surprised that he has been singled out for great academic recognition, and I join in extending my congratulations.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN].

(Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to join the gentleman from Rhode Island in paying tribute to our distinguished colleague from Ohio, MIKE KIRWAN, on receiving recognition from the University of the City of Oklahoma.

Congressman MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, of the 19th District of Ohio, more than any other Member of the House of Representatives, represents a life success story which is typical of opportunities available to every American boy. His life success story has been a magical narration of hardships and perseverance.

He was born in Plains, Pa., on December 2, 1886, and was compelled to leave grade school at an early age to work in the coal mines to aid in the support of his family. He later worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad and continues to pay membership dues in the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. During World War I he was an artillery sergeant in France. Before his election to Congress in 1936, he served in the city council of his home city of Youngstown, Ohio.

MIKE KIRWAN has the distinction of being the first Democrat to be elected to Congress from the 19th Congressional District of Ohio. Since 1936 Republican voters in large numbers have joined the Democratic voters in returning MIKE to Congress every 2 years by increasing majorities. The people of his district have learned that MIKE's heart beats in tune with the interest and welfare of the masses of people and especially the taxpayers. His formula for political success is his philosophy that honesty, hard work and loyalty to his friends and constituents is not forgotten when the voters cast their franchise on election day. He is a firm believer that the best politics is the use of ordinary commonsense on legislative problems and service to the people.

After becoming a Member of Congress, his ability was soon recognized and he was assigned to the powerful Appropriations Committee. For many years he has been chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations. This committee has jurisdiction over the budget requests for reclamation, natural resources, the preservation of forests, national parks, minerals, Indian affairs, fish and wildlife. He is senior member of the Committee on Public Works Appropriations which appropriates for all water projects in the United States and its territories such as flood control, navigation, low flow water for industries, dams and reservoirs. He has discharged the responsibilities of this important congressional work with sincerity and great distinction. His fairness and exhaustive knowledge of all angles connected with these various governmental departments is recognized by all his House colleagues in both political parties. By reason of his insight and knowledge of our natural resources, his decisions and recommendations on controversial matters have rarely been questioned by Members of Congress. His forthright and uncompromising stand against unnecessary "pork barrel" appropriations is admired even by those Members whose congressional districts stand to lose by his steadfast determination to protect the American taxpayers. Congressman KIRWAN's unusual talent to express righteous indignation in an unoffensive manner when he detects a betrayal of public trust or observes a violation of Government policies in the protection of natural resources to the detriment of future generations.

The Democratic Members of Congress, recognizing his political sagacity and knowledge of issues, elected him chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee 10 years ago. Dur-

ing his leadership, the Democratic Party has won control of the House of Representatives with but one exception which was the Eisenhower landslide in 1952.

The above narration of MIKE's accomplishments are but a few during his adult life. His career has been sprinkled with disappointments and failures along with his successes. In the true American spirit, since his days as a youthful coal miner, he at no time allowed failures or disappointments to form a barrier to continue working for not only his success but also for the betterment of his community, city, county, State, and Nation.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER].

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, the honor recently bestowed upon MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, is well deserved.

MIKE KIRWAN is a man of fine judgment with the courage to carry out his convictions. He is a considerate, able, industrious Member of Congress, always serving his country in a diligent and conscientious manner.

He is a master of many subjects. His commanding talents, his great political eminence and his long and faithful service as a Representative has earned for him the respect and admiration of the Members of the Congress. His contributions to better government, his rugged integrity, and his unfailing sense of humor and good commonsense are always appreciated by his colleagues and especially by our Committee on Appropriations. His record clearly discloses the fact that he is a friend of the working people, the farmer, industry, and the veteran.

MIKE KIRWAN has no sectionalism in his makeup. When the people in any section of our country need help he is always present and leading the fight to bring about the assistance required.

Mr. Chairman, today I salute a great Member of the House—my friend MICHAEL J. KIRWAN.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON].

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to join in extending felicitations to our distinguished colleague, MIKE KIRWAN, on receiving the degree of doctor of humanities from the Oklahoma City University.

It has been my privilege to have known MIKE KIRWAN since first coming to Congress a decade ago. As one who has had the honor of a close association with him, I truly can say that he richly deserves the high honor he has just received.

Two years ago, I became a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee of which he is chairman. At that time, I recall how amazed I was at his detailed knowledge of the interior of our country, and at his fairminded approach to all problems. A man of intellect and vision, MIKE KIRWAN is determined that development of national parks, forests, mines, and so forth, be on a countrywide or broad scale, rather than on a local, or narrow scale.

Although there are no Federal installations in his district, and for that matter, there is only one as I understand in the State of Ohio, nevertheless, he has supported all worthwhile Federal projects, regardless of their location.

Moreover, my distinguished colleague is determined that there be no toleration of waste or catering to special interests. I believe that I speak for all of my colleagues in saying that MIKE KIRWAN is one of the most able men whom the State of Ohio, or for that matter, any State, has sent to the U.S. Congress.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BURKE].

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to join in with the most distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], in congratulating a great Congressman, the Honorable MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, of Ohio, upon his receiving an honorary degree from Oklahoma City University.

The announcement pleased me greatly because MICHAEL KIRWAN has accomplished more in a lifetime than most men. He is truly a dedicated public servant. He has unusual qualities of leadership. MICHAEL KIRWAN has always placed the interest of our Nation above all other considerations as a Member of the U.S. Congress.

Coming from humble beginnings, he has grown greater in stature each succeeding year. His life is typical American. His success is a living example to the average everyday American on what can be accomplished in this wonderful country of ours.

Yes, MICHAEL J. KIRWAN can truthfully be called "the greatest Roman of them all" and like the great St. Michael, he is a real worker in the Vineyard. I am personally proud to have the privilege to serve with him.

Blessed with the milk of human kindness, MICHAEL J. KIRWAN has made many contributions to our Nation's welfare.

I know I express the sentiments of all who know MICHAEL J. KIRWAN when I say, we are proud of the action by Oklahoma City University in conferring upon him this honorary degree.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

(Mr. BAILEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself in the tribute paid by the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island to our colleague from Ohio.

I wish to remind the membership that MIKE KIRWAN in his early days lived in Monongah, W. Va. Mention has been made of his great accomplishment in getting action on mine safety laws. May I remind my colleagues that Mr. KIRWAN was living in Monongah at the time of the greatest explosion in the history of mining operations of the world, in which 395 miners were killed. He had an early impression of the necessity for mending our mine safety laws.

Being very much of a conservationist myself, I am very much interested in his

activities in connection with the development of our natural resources and the enlargement of our national parks so as to furnish recreational opportunities.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I should like to join the gentleman from Rhode Island and previous speakers in commending the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] upon his having been awarded on Friday last the degree of doctor of humanities by Oklahoma City University.

I had not learned of the conferring of this honor which has come to my good friend, MIKE KIRWAN, until I heard the remarks of the gentleman from Rhode Island this afternoon. Permit me to say that I am happy that Oklahoma City University selected as the recipient of the honor a man who is respected and admired by every Member of this House on both sides of the aisle. He has had an outstanding career here in the House of Representatives.

I am now in my 16th year serving alongside MIKE KIRWAN as a member of the House Committee on Appropriations. We are presently fellow members of the Subcommittee on Deficiencies. My first assignment to a subcommittee was to the Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior of which MIKE is now and has for some years been the chairman.

I came to know him intimately in 1945 when we were together every day, all day, on a 7-week trip to Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. We have traveled together in many parts of the world. Knowing MIKE KIRWAN as intimately as I do and having the respect that I have for him I congratulate Oklahoma City University upon their having selected him as the recipient of their doctorate.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH].

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Chairman, I, too, would like to join in the remarks that have been made about the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN]. My colleague and I both arrived together on the convening of the 75th Congress on January 3 of 1937, and it has been my good fortune to come to know him well and favorably ever since. It is, indeed, a source of inspiration to serve with him and to work with and under him. This latest recognition of his obviously sterling qualities is a pleasure to his many friends in and out of the House as I am sure it must be to him. My hope and prayer is that he shall continue for many years in the vibrant, constructive, and serviceable life. He has earned his place among the great in the service of his country, his Congress, and his party.

(Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the remarks that have been made here today about my very good friend and colleague, the gentleman

from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN]. I have had the privilege of serving with him for many years on both the subcommittee on Interior Department appropriations and also on the Public Works Subcommittee on Appropriations.

MIKE was born and raised in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania the same as myself.

He is not only familiar with the problems of the coal industry in general and sympathetic, but he has a vast knowledge of other sections of our country and their particular problems. To be with MIKE in our committee hearings and to listen to his vast experience and knowledge of the projects, especially in the Interior Department, is to be convinced of his humanitarianism and his love of America.

MIKE KIRWAN deserves everything that has been said about him here today. He is one of my closest friends; he is really a fine American and I want to congratulate him on receiving such high honors from Oklahoma City University, and I wish for MIKE many happy, happy days in the years to come.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I desire to join the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island in this word of tribute to one of the outstanding Members of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN]. If anyone in this body deserves a degree of doctor of humanities by reason of a life of service to humanity, it is the distinguished gentleman from Ohio. As an Oklahoman I am particularly pleased that one of the great universities of my own State has recognized his service and has awarded him this degree. As a Methodist I am happy that it was one of the leading Methodist institutions of the country that has seen fit to recognize Congressman KIRWAN.

MIKE came up through life the hard way. He earned his bachelor's degree in the university of hard knocks. He has seen life in all its phases. He has made a contribution worthy of the recognition of the great schools of learning of our country.

An honorary degree is one of the highest awards that can come to a distinguished person. Bishop Angie Smith of the Methodist Church of Oklahoma has been quoted as saying that an honorary degree is more important in many ways than an academic degree. The latter can be obtained by anyone of normal intelligence who has the opportunity to pursue his education. The former can only be obtained by recognition for outstanding service.

In this House and in his party leadership MIKE KIRWAN has distinguished himself in more ways than I could possibly mention. Not a man in the United States has done more for the original American than MIKE KIRWAN. The great advances in the standards of Indian education in the last two decades are due in a great measure to the time, effort, and sympathetic understanding that MIKE KIRWAN has put into the problem.

Nobody in this House or elsewhere has done more to advance this country as a

whole. MIKE has served with distinction on appropriations subcommittees having to do with the development of the resources of America.

As everyone knows, MIKE's service to his party has been second to none for more than a decade. His work as chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee represents, in my judgment, the finest performance of its kind ever contributed by a Member of Congress.

I am happy to welcome this eminent Ohioan to the fold of those who have been honored by Oklahoma schools. MIKE went to Oklahoma as a young man. He knows, and Oklahoma knows, that he is always welcome back. We claim him as an adoptive "favorite son." To paraphrase an expression made popular through the title song of the musical hit "Oklahoma," we proudly say, "You're doing fine, Dr. KIRWAN—Dr. KIRWAN, OK."

Mr. MORRIS of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I am delighted to yield to my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MORRIS of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, all of us in Oklahoma, I am sure, as well as all of us from all over the Nation are greatly appreciative of the fact that one of our most distinguished colleagues, MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, has recently been accorded the high honor of being awarded doctor of humanities, by the Oklahoma City University. This morning I asked my administrative assistant, Miss Ella Marice Ryan, to call the Library of Congress for a full definition of the term "humanities." There are apparently a number of facets in the definition of that term, but I would like to read this one and comment upon it very briefly. Among other things, the definition of "humanities" is "Whatever concerns man, as distinct from physical nature, especially as expressed most adequately in the great or classic achievements of humanity in literature and art."

I would like to make this very brief comment—that good literature and art, dealing with this subject matter, inspire us to follow the humanities which in essence means the golden rule. But Congressman KIRWAN's great contribution along this line lies in the fact that he has helped so ably to put this inspiration into practical application and to cause it to become a reality by hard, dedicated, efficient work.

I know of no one who follows this philosophy of high service to humanity more faithfully than the recipient of this great honor, Hon. MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, whom we affectionately refer to so often as just "Mike."

Mike is a graduate with high honors of the university of hard knocks, the greatest university of all, whose pupils learn and retain in memory so well the greatest lessons of life.

The Honorable MIKE KIRWAN, Member of Congress, is truly a great man and one of the most outstanding and effective Members of Congress today—and has been for many years.

His great service in behalf of all of our American people including our Indian

citizens and other humble minority groups sets him apart, in my judgment, as one truly entitled to this great honor. May God bless him for his kindly Irish heart and his noble work.

(Mr. MORRIS of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I join our friend and colleague the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] in paying this tribute to our friend from Ohio. MIKE KIRWAN is a statesman and a philosopher and, above everything else, he is a son of the people. He is a great American and we all love him and admire him.

Our colleague—we affectionately call him "MIKE"—was given a doctorate by the Oklahoma City University several days ago. Certainly, I know of no man who more richly deserve this outstanding and signal honor than our beloved colleague from Ohio.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to join with the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] in congratulating our beloved colleague from Ohio, the Honorable MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, upon his receiving an honorary degree from Oklahoma City University. I thrilled to the announcement that this great honor was conferred upon him. Such a tribute comes to few men in their lifetime. It comes to fewer men with the kind of a background that is Mr. KIRWAN's. From a humble, austere, education-lacking beginning, he fought his way to the top by sheer force of his own character and personality. His character was forged by hard-working, loving and devoted parents. It was nurtured in the school of hard knocks and experience. It developed because of an ingrained concern for the problems that beset mankind.

Born in the coal mining area of Pennsylvania, laboring in the wheat fields of the Oklahoma panhandle, toiling in the oilfields and lumber camps of the great West, ranching, politicking—all have contributed to the sum total of the man honored by Oklahoma City University. His vast experiences and his wide travel throughout the length and breadth of these United States have given to him a knowledge of this Nation that few are privileged to possess. He understands so exquisitely the values of reclamation, public works, our great natural resources, the magnificent forests and national parks, the Indian reservations. Congressman KIRWAN has transposed this magnificent recognition into legislative action that marks a glorious part of the history of these United States. His name will always enjoy a place of prominence whenever there is talk of the natural resources and beauty of our land. As a matter of record, Mr. Chairman, the name of MICHAEL J. KIRWAN will be inscribed forever, as an honorary member of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Museum soon to be built in Okla-

homa City. This unique institution will honor those who pioneered the development of the West. Travelers, builders, cowboys—all who have given something to the progress of the West will be enshrined for eternity in this institution. We who know MIKE KIRWAN are proud of his honorary membership in this great project. We are prouder still of the honorary degree of doctor of humane letters that Oklahoma City University presented to him on last Friday, March 25, 1960.

Mr. Chairman, I extend my own personal congratulations to Congressman KIRWAN. It is a high honor richly deserved.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to our beloved Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I cannot let this moment pass without adding my feeling of great pleasure at the honor accorded our colleague, MIKE KIRWAN, of Ohio. I have served with more than 2,700 men and women in the House of Representatives since I have been a Member. I have never served with a more devoted man than MIKE KIRWAN. Coming up, as many of us did, from small farms and poor neighborhoods, he has made the grade. Oklahoma City University could not have conferred a degree upon a grander fellow than MIKE KIRWAN.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to join in the tribute to a truly great American, whom we regard as an adopted Oklahoman. The Daily Oklahoman of the 26th of March 1960 states that—

Representative MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, of Ohio, Friday received an honorary degree of doctor of humanities from Oklahoma City University for his "efforts to better the lot of all Americans."

I do not think any degree could have been more aptly conferred. I do not know of any man who has devoted more time and energy trying to improve the lot of humanity than MIKE KIRWAN.

I am grateful for this opportunity to join in the salute to a great Member of this body.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, I should like to join with my colleagues in commending and congratulating our colleague and friend, Congressman MIKE KIRWAN, on the honor which has been bestowed upon him—an honorary degree as doctor of humanity. Hereafter, we shall have to call our friend "Dr." KIRWAN. I congratulate him and I congratulate the Oklahoma City University on selecting Congressman KIRWAN for this honor and for conferring this degree upon him. It has been my privilege for a number of years to serve with MIKE KIRWAN on the Public Works Subcommittee on Appropriations, and I can say, as all of you know, that there is no Member of Congress more devoted and more

dedicated than is the gentleman from Ohio, MIKE KIRWAN. He is a faithful representative of the people—of his district, State, and Nation. He is dedicated to the cause of water resource development in America—among the other important issues which he champions. MIKE KIRWAN is in no respect sectional, narrow, or provincial but is broad in his point of view and perspective.

Mr. Chairman, someone has said that democracy is a system of government in which citizens of humble origin can rise to great heights. Certainly, this is true in the case of our colleague and friend MIKE KIRWAN who has risen to great heights, and I commend him and congratulate him. He is a grand gentleman, a patriot, and an all American.

(Mr. EVINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT].

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I just want to add a word of appreciation for the fine service rendered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN]. He has shown himself to be interested in all sections of the country and in things which I think have a lot to do with the strengthening of our country in the future. The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] in his remarks touched on things which have to do with our natural resources. He, himself, has had a lot to do with the improving health of our citizenry and other aspects of their welfare now and in the future, and I am very happy to join in paying tribute to both of these fine men for the wonderful work they are doing for America not only in our day but for generations to come.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, one of the hardest working and most valuable and ablest Members of the Congress of the United States is our distinguished friend and colleague the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN]. There is no finer legislator or more dedicated American than Congressman KIRWAN. His life is like a Horatio Alger story. There are so many things I could say about Congressman KIRWAN, that it would take a book to write about him.

Within the past few days our mutual friend "MIKE" KIRWAN received the honorary degree of doctor of humanities from the Oklahoma City University of Oklahoma City, Okla. There is no person who deserves such an honor more than our mutual friend. In honoring "MIKE" KIRWAN, the university honors itself.

I extend to my dear friend, Congressman KIRWAN, my hearty congratulations on receiving this great honor, and in congratulating my dear friend, I also congratulate the university for conferring the honor upon him. I repeat, there is no person this university, or any other college or university, could honor more than "MIKE" KIRWAN.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, it is indeed a pleasure for me to join with my colleagues in honoring MIKE KIRWAN. But first I want to pay tribute to the Oklahoma City University for that insti-

tution's thoughtfulness. The title "Doctor of the Humanities" really fits MIKE KIRWAN. His first and compelling thoughts have always been, "What is for the constructive good of this great Nation of ours." MIKE knows that serving and building America serves and builds all else.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I was both surprised and delighted to learn that my old friend MIKE KIRWAN had been given the degree of doctor of humanities by the University of Oklahoma City last Friday. I say surprised, because MIKE and I went to the same college—the college of hard knocks, where the classroom is the world and the teachers are the thousands and thousands of people we encounter from all walks of life. There were many lessons that we learned through all the years of our experiences, but they all can be summed up in one fundamental concept—the Golden Rule.

There never was a finer man, a finer friend or a finer legislator than MIKE KIRWAN. He analyzes every question by the practical test of common sense, and he has a knack of getting to the heart of the issue and of coming up with the right answer. No man in this House is held in higher respect or esteem by his colleagues.

It is rare that a graduate of our alma mater is selected for advance degree and we are all proud that one has been given to MIKE. He has joined the great teachers and great scholars of our country in having received recognition for his outstanding contribution to the advancement of our Nation's affairs. It is an honor he richly deserves. In honoring MIKE KIRWAN, the university has honored itself.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I want to join my colleague Congressman JOHN FOGARTY in expressing my profound appreciation for the high honor that has come to our good friend Congressman MICHAEL KIRWAN, of Ohio. It is most appropriate that he should receive the degree of doctor of humanities inasmuch as he is such a profound student of humanity. No Member of this House has a greater insight nor a more sympathetic feeling for his fellow man and his problems than MIKE KIRWAN. The experiences of a long, fighting, eventful life have given MIKE an understanding of the needs of the people that few possess.

Although MIKE would be the first to minimize the honor which has come to him, this comes more from an innate sense of modesty than lack of appreciation of education. He knows its value. His formal schooling was limited, but formal education is only one means of arriving at truth. Innumerable contacts and personal relationships with people from the four corners of the globe have given him a mature perspective and deep knowledge of human affairs. He is one of the true philosophers in the House.

I am delighted to pay tribute to him upon the occasion of his receiving this outstanding citation for his fine work on behalf of the people of his community and the country.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Chairman, it was good news to hear that Representative

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN has been awarded the degree of doctor of humanities by Oklahoma City University.

With typical Irish courage and generosity, he has spent so much of his time in helping worthy causes and battling for the underprivileged that he never gave thought to the recognition and the credit that was due him.

The biography which he submitted in the Congressional Directory is one of the shortest on record, for MIKE is too busy a man to be thinking of himself. His colleagues know of the hard and constructive work that he has put in as one of the veteran members of the Appropriations Committee.

They will never forget the shovel that hangs on the wall of his office reminding every visitor of the men who toil in the mines and of the need for doing everything possible to insure the safety of the miners.

We know of his interest in the only natives of our country, the American Indians. But self-effacing as he is, MIKE could not expect to hide his light forever under a bushel. Good deeds speak for themselves in the most genuine voice of all.

Oklahoma City University has done for MIKE that which he could never do for himself by saying, "This is an honor which you well deserve." And this gives his many friends in the Congress the opportunity to join in a chorus of appreciation for Representative MICHAEL J. KIRWAN who devotes his life to the welfare of his constituents and to the progress of our Nation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have this opportunity to join with many of my colleagues this afternoon in complimenting the Honorable MICHAEL J. KIRWAN in connection with the honor recently bestowed upon him.

The life history of MIKE KIRWAN is in part the story of America for it was in this land of opportunity and through his own faith and perseverance that this man of humble origin has been able to win high recognition—recognition that is richly deserved.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to join in congratulating the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] on this well-deserved honor which has come to him and to congratulate the University of Oklahoma City on electing such an outstanding public servant for his honorary degree.

MIKE KIRWAN has been particularly helpful to new Members in the quality and the character of the advice which he is always willing to impart.

In addition, he has furnished a superlative example to those of us who are here for the first time, in his constant attention to appropriations bills and the breadth of his information in this vitally important field.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Chairman, Horatio Alger in his palmiest days never conceived a greater or more fabulous hero than MIKE KIRWAN.

Jack London never created a more interesting or appealing character.

Shakespeare never portrayed a man with a more agile, inquiring mind, capable of penetrating right to the root of a problem.

And certainly nowhere in the world or in contemporary life, is there a more noble Christian gentleman, a more devoted public servant, a more loyal friend, or a man with a greater heart than MIKE KIRWAN.

Like Alger's hero in "Only an Irish Boy," MIKE KIRWAN started at the humblest level and worked and fought his way through the ranks until he reached one of the highest stations in national political life and one of the loftiest pinnacles in the respect, esteem and affection of his fellow countrymen.

Like the great Irish preacher and orator, the eloquent Father Tom Burke, of another era, who, while talking to a monstrous audience in New York City, declared that if his mother came into the hall she would not even know her son, Tom, reportedly MIKE KIRWAN's closest friend of boyhood days, Duffy, could not recognize, let alone bring himself to believe, that MIKE had been elected to Congress. He vented his surprise and stupefaction with characteristic raillery, graphically expressing his incredulous state of mind.

But the Members of Congress with whom MIKE KIRWAN has served have unanimously marked MIKE KIRWAN as one of the most beloved, and naturally gifted men who ever served in this body. To a man, we know he belongs here, serving the people of his district and the Nation with an unselfishness, militancy, and effectiveness that virtually knows no peer.

It was with special approbation and feelings of gratitude, therefore that the House received word that the great University of Oklahoma City had conferred an honorary degree upon Congressman MICHAEL JOSEPH KIRWAN last Saturday, a degree deservedly in the humanities, probably better known in academic circles as doctor of humane letters.

I hasten to join my many colleagues in offering sincerest and heartiest congratulations to MIKE upon this great occasion in his life.

I do not know whether the newly invested academic doctor responded to the conferring ceremony in Latin, as has sometimes been the custom, or not; but of two things I am certain—that the degree in humane letters was never conferred upon a more worthy recipient, and that, on the noteworthy occasion, the Oklahoma air crackled with the lightning of Dr. KIRWAN's keen wit and some of his listeners squirmed under the pressure of his sharp scalpel, while the most of the enthusiastic audience roared its approval.

This new honor will be borne gracefully by the political prophet of the Mahoning Valley Steel District, who left school and started his sensational career before he was 10 years of age to labor in the coal mines, the wheat fields, the oil fields, on ranches and in lumber camps, who gallantly served in World War I as an artillery sergeant in France, and then forged his way through the Youngstown City Council and a maze of obstacles sheerly by the force of his own ability, zeal, and patriotism to the greatest parliamentary body in the world.

The degree of humane letters fits MIKE KIRWAN like a glove because his

love of humanity and his humane characters, next to his faith in his God and love of his country, are his most distinguishing characteristics.

His service in the Congress has been conspicuous for its devotion to the cause and needs of the common people of America. His contributions on the old Rivers and Harbors Committee and his many years as member and chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations have given MIKE KIRWAN a glorious niche in the history of the American Congress.

Zealous protector and developer of natural resources; diligent preserver of forests; and builder of our great national parks; wise conservator of our minerals, fish and wildlife; generous custodian and benefactor of the American Indian whose various tribes have honored him with membership, sagacious champion of flood control, navigation, water conservation and use for human consumption, industry and recreation; this happiest and kindest of wise legislators has won an enviable place in the hearts of innumerable friends and in the hearts of the American people.

His now famous St. Patrick night parties are testimony to his loyalty and devotion to his Fenian forebears and the cause they represented, who bore the torch of liberty, faith and peerless love of country.

To his high post as chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee, he has given untiring, dedicated and outstanding service and has received the unreserved gratitude of his fellow members and his party.

He is a proud father of a large, talented and lovely family. He treads his way bravely and indomitably through an exceptionally busy life and career, giving a shining example of loftiest American citizenship and public service to his colleagues, his admiring district, his devoted and affectionate friends and the American people.

The new academic doctor will carry his fresh laurels with typical modesty and humility. But he will continue to exemplify for all of us the shining example of what great natural talents can do when they are combined with unflinching character, determination, the spirit of charity and kindness, love of freedom, and dedication to human brotherhood.

May our new doctor of the humanities, carry on his great work with continued good health, success and the joys of family, friendship and service to others which bring happiness to those who strive.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, everybody in this body was thrilled and delighted to hear that our beloved colleague, MICHAEL KIRWAN, is now known as Dr. MICHAEL KIRWAN. Mr. KIRWAN's great service to his Nation has been recognized by Oklahoma City University. No tribute could have come to any finer person on the face of the earth. MIKE, as we affectionately know him, is beloved and revered by all who know him. His understanding of all people in this great country knows neither north, east, south or west. He understands the conditions, the prob-

lems and the vicissitudes of us all. Never have I known him to give an unregarded word, cause or reason to offend the sensibilities of anyone in this great body.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud that Mr. KIRWAN has been recognized for his worth, rewarded for his industry and honored for his great service to mankind. He will wear this distinction to the everlasting credit of the great university which made this honor possible.

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Chairman, it is a particular privilege to join with the Members here in extending warmest congratulations to our distinguished colleague, Congressman MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, for the great honor that has been bestowed upon him by the Oklahoma City University.

I personally think the officials of this fine educational institution should also be given our congratulations for their selection of a man so preeminently deserving of the official degree of doctor of humanities.

Those of us in this House, and thousands of people beyond this Chamber who have been associated with MIKE KIRWAN, have long esteemed him in our minds, in our friendship, and in our affection unofficially, you might say, as a practicing, learned, doctor of all the humanities; of course, we are all overjoyed that our judgment has been substantiated by the formal degree recognition of this great university.

If there is any living man who knows as much as our distinguished colleague about the foundation and superstructure of what we call humanity, I have never met or heard of him. I know there is not a living man who exercises such knowledge for the benefit of his fellow men with a truer character, more generous heart, more genial nature, more inspiring spirit, more unselfish humility, or more understanding encouragement and sympathy, than the Honorable MICHAEL J. KIRWAN.

Mr. Chairman, not only is this a very joyful day for us and our honored colleague but it is also, in a deep and significant sense, a great day in the educational history of this blessed Nation. MIKE KIRWAN would be the first to simply tell you of the limits imposed by fate on his own early formal educational ambition. Deprived of average opportunities he has, by sheer integrity of character, determination of will, and persevering industry, moved to the heights of public responsibility and formal educational recognition. His knowledge and practice of the art of living and the science of government have indeed been hard earned. The Oklahoma City University has done a distinct service to the people of this country by demonstrating that the custodians of formal educational award can apply their most rigid standards to the essential work and superior achievements of uncommon character and rightfully and realistically bestow their academic laurels accordingly. Congressman MICHAEL J. KIRWAN has helped mightily to make and keep this country great; the Directors of Oklahoma City University, by their ac-

tion, have helped to prove its greatness, once again.

MIKE, you have once again brought great distinction upon yourself and this House. Sincere congratulations to you and may God grant many more long years of heavenly blessings to you and yours.

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Chairman, a true friend of man, Representative MICHAEL JOSEPH KIRWAN, was honored by the University of Oklahoma City, receiving the honorary degree of doctor of the humanities. It was a fitting tribute to one who struggled against every adversity to climb to the pinnacle of power and success that he enjoys today.

Yes, the degree of doctor of the humanities was earned by him many years ago. The years of sacrifice in early youth, working in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. His entire career is a living testimonial to the opportunities that are presented to the youth of America to make good. Hard work is the keystone of success.

We are proud of our colleague and congratulate him on this merited honor. The University of Oklahoma City has made a worthy selection in honoring our distinguished Member of the Congress—a truly great American and a powerful leader in Government.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to pay my respects to MIKE KIRWAN. I have known him intimately ever since I have been a Member of this House. I am familiar with his many fine traits, and above all his sincerity. In my opinion, he is a Congressman's Congressman.

Mr. Chairman, this bill provides funds for the Executive Office of the President and sundry agencies. There are 14 appropriated items in the bill, and in addition a limitation on travel funds in connection with construction of memorials and cemeteries.

The total appropriation for 1960 for these same items was \$13,463,500. So that the funds recommended in this bill represent an increase of \$324,000 over the current appropriation. This amount is the net result of increases in the Executive Office of the President and a substantial decrease for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

A total of 1,510 permanent positions are provided for in this bill, and that is a decrease of 51 below 1960. About one-half of this reduction was planned in the budget estimates, and one-half has been imposed by the committee in its recommendations. There is actually a net increase of four positions in the Executive Office of the President, with substantial reductions in the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission and the program for construction of memorials and cemeteries.

The primary increases in appropriations are in the White House Office and in the Bureau of the Budget. The increase requested for the White House Office does not provide for any increase in staff, but the budget director indicated that a rather high turnover was anticipated in that staff for the ensuing year,

and that additional funds would be needed to make terminal leave payments.

The increase of \$235,000 for the Bureau of the Budget includes about \$135,000 for increased costs of operating with their present staff, and about \$100,000 to increase their staff by about 11 positions. The budget director asked for 33 new positions to help him do a better job on the Budget. The increase recommended by the committee will permit him to add personnel for the most essential functions, including an expert on automatic data processing equipment.

And I might say, Mr. Chairman, that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget has been working for the last 2 years on the biggest budgets in peacetime history. The record will show that the Bureau has had a substantial reduction in personnel over the past 10 years. The Director told our committee frankly that he had cut his working force too deeply to get the job done.

I should point out to the House that the workload of the Subversive Activities Control Board may increase substantially.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Before the gentleman leaves the subject of the Bureau of the Budget, the Bureau of the Budget cut its work staff, yes, but turned around and hired a lot of management and counseling firms. Is not that correct?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is true.

Mr. GROSS. So it is a question as to whether it was a savings or not.

Mr. ANDREWS. I was speaking of the Bureau of the Budget itself.

I should point out to the House that the workload of the Subversive Activities Control Board could increase substantially in the event of decisions from the Supreme Court which would permit action to be taken under the provisions of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950. The appropriation requested in the budget estimates and recommended by the committee will support present operations of the Board, but an affirmative ruling in the Communist Party case could change this situation dramatically. However, the amount carried in the bill is adequate under present circumstances.

One item appears in this bill which was not included in the 1960 act. This is the item for extraordinary alterations and repairs. Even though this did not appear in last year's act, it is not a new appropriation item. This item has been included intermittently and the purpose of the appropriation this year is to restore an operating balance within this fund for possible emergencies in the physical plant of the White House.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield.

Mr. MONAGAN. Do I understand that there is an increase in the amount for the Executive Office of the President of \$517,000?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes.

Mr. MONAGAN. I should first say that the budget estimate represented an increase of \$722,000.

Mr. ANDREWS. For the White House?

Mr. MONAGAN. Yes; the Executive Office of the President. The 1961 estimate was \$722,000 over the 1960 appropriation.

Mr. ANDREWS. The total amount in this bill for the Executive Office of the President is \$10,722,500.

Mr. MONAGAN. As against \$10,-235,000?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is correct.

Mr. MONAGAN. And as against an estimate of \$10,977,000?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is right.

Mr. MONAGAN. So that the estimate was about three-quarters of a million dollars over the appropriation allowed?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is right.

Mr. MONAGAN. And there is recommended an amount in this bill which is a 5-percent increase over the appropriation last year?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is right.

Mr. MONAGAN. Where does that item come in?

Mr. ANDREWS. For the White House offices there is an increase of \$177,500. That does not mean there will be additional employees there, but it makes allowance for the possibility that at the end of this administration many of those employees will be separated from the service and they will be entitled to terminal leave.

Mr. MONAGAN. It is an item for compensation of employees in the Executive Office of the President?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is correct, employees who might find their positions terminated at the end of the present administration. Then you will find another item which is an increase over the 1960 budget of \$100,000. That is to permit a redecorating job in the White House and to repaint the White House, which is done every 4 years with change of administrations.

Mr. MONAGAN. Is that under the White House offices?

Mr. ANDREWS. The gentleman will find it listed there under extraordinary alterations and repairs.

Mr. MONAGAN. May I ask a question about the Bureau of the Budget? Apparently the appropriation for 1960 was \$4.6 million, with an increase of about \$235,000?

Mr. ANDREWS. That is correct.

Mr. MONAGAN. What would that go for?

Mr. ANDREWS. It would be for 11 new positions in the Bureau of the Budget; so the increase over last year's appropriation for the Bureau of the Budget is \$235,000, however, the amount appropriated in this bill is \$200,000 less than the budget requested for their own shop.

Mr. MONAGAN. In other words, they requested an increase of about a half million dollars?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes.

Mr. MONAGAN. Which was over 10 percent.

Mr. ANDREWS. They requested in terms of manpower 33 new positions. The committee has allowed them 11 new positions.

Mr. MONAGAN. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 11389, the appropriations bill for fiscal 1961, to take care of general Government matters, is presented to you today in the amount of \$13,787,500 as approved by the Committee on Appropriations. This is an increase of \$324,000 over the 1960 appropriations.

The amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget was for \$14,302,500 which is an increase of \$839,000 over the current fiscal year of 1960. The Committee saw fit to reduce this amount by \$515,000.

This bill as you know, represents appropriations made to the Executive Office of the President.

It provides funds for the President's compensation, the White House Office, special projects, Executive Mansion and grounds, extraordinary alterations and repairs, Bureau of the Budget, Council of Economic Advisers, National Security Council, and the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.

It also provides for additional funds to be appropriated to the President for emergencies and expenses of management improvement. The amount requested for the emergencies is \$1 million and the amount asked for the management improvement was \$350,000. The emergency fund was allowed in full and the committee cut the management improvement fund to \$40,000.

Three other general Government agencies are also provided for in this bill—namely, the American Battle Monuments Commission, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, and the Subversive Activities Control Board. All requested amounts were allowed.

While this is by far the smallest of all the appropriation bills it does contain, nevertheless, funds that are for the Executive—funds for his advisers in economic and military affairs from whose recommendations important decisions are made.

One other item which we think very important in the bill is for the appropriations for the Subversive Activities Control Board. The Board is handicapped in their work by the delays caused by the Supreme Court in its decisions regarding the constitutional validity of the act since 1954. You will recall that in 1954 the Court of Appeals upheld the Board, but the Supreme Court sent it back to the Board with certain instructions.

Last month, February 5, 1960, the Supreme Court granted the Communist Party's petition to review the case and set argument for next October.

A ruling by the Supreme Court affirming the decisions of the Court of Appeals upholding the act and the Board's order could result in a substantial increase in the Board's workload in the latter part of fiscal 1961.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

The amount requested for the White House Office for 1961 was \$2,398,500. This is an increase of \$177,500 over 1960.

These funds provide the President with staff assistance and provide administrative services for the White House Office. The committee allowed the full amount.

The White House Office appropriations provide for 272 permanent positions, the same as the current year.

It was also explained that there is contemplated 274 as the average number of all employees, with 278 on the rolls at the end of the year. This is due to the fact that there will be a change in administration in 1961 and that there will be significant amounts of terminal-leave payments to members of the White House organization that occur upon change in administration.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

The budget request is for \$1,500,000—the same as 1960. This fund is used by the President for staff assistance on special problems which arise from time to time but cannot be considered the responsibility of an existing agency.

The committee allowed the full amount requested.

The special projects appropriation was first established in 1956 and it is estimated that for fiscal year 1961 it will be staffed by 110 employees—5 less than the current fiscal year.

It is a means of financing special staffs appointed from time to time to advise the President or to coordinate activities for the President which overlapped departments and agencies.

This organization is composed presently of four units; namely, science and technology headed by Dr. George Kistia-kowsky, the President's assistant for science; personnel management under Mr. Eugene Lyons; the foreign economic policy unit under the direction of Clarence Randall; and the public works planning headed by Gen. John Bragdon.

In addition to those four units they have special consultants, and so forth, brought in on such specific matters as national security, intelligence, and other special fields on a short-time basis.

It is really an addition or extension of the White House staff set up to coordinate various specific fields and activities for the President which overlapped departments and agencies.

As of February 29, 1960, there was obligated out of this fund, for fiscal year 1960, \$778,500 for projects itemized on page 90 of the 1961 fiscal year hearings.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

The budget estimate for the Executive Mansion and grounds is \$505,000, an increase of \$30,000 over the 1960 budget. The committee granted the full amount. As of February 29, 1960, there was obligated \$310,357.

These funds provide for the care, maintenance, and operation of the Executive Mansion and the surrounding grounds.

Included also in this budget is \$100,000 for extraordinary alterations and repairs. These funds are made available for the incoming occupants of the White House and the amount was granted in full.

There are 72 employees estimated for the Executive Mansion and grounds for 1961; the same number for the past 2 fiscal years. Of this number 38 people

are in the mechanical and maintenance force. These include electricians, gardeners, engineers, carpenters, caretakers, plumbers, storekeepers, and so forth. Average compensation is \$5,371.

Thirty-four people are in the domestic force, such as housekeepers, butlers, cooks, doormen, laundresses, pantry women and maids. Average compensation of this group, \$3,709.

Of the \$30,000 increase over the current fiscal year \$25,000 is to pay mandatory increased costs such as salary increases including retirement, electric rate increase, increased elevator maintenance and laundry costs, and Federal employee health benefits.

The rest of the increase, or \$5,000, is needed for additional supplies required by increased use, wear and tear.

THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

The 1961 request is for \$5,100,000, an increase of \$435,000 over 1960.

This increase would permit the addition of 33 more positions. These are needed because of additional projects and workloads. Specifically they would have been distributed as follows: 1 in Office of Accounting, 7 in Office of Budget Review, 14 in Office of Management and Organization, 1 in Office of Statistical Standards, 1 in Commerce and Finance, 4 in Military Division, 2 in Resources and Civil Works, 3 in Executive Direction and Administration.

The committee, however, allowed them \$4,900,000, or a decrease of \$200,000 from their request which would take care of an additional 11 people.

The committee also made a reduction of \$5,000 in their request for \$120,000 for expenses of travel. Thus the amount granted for travel is \$115,000.

The Bureau made a request for a per diem rate of \$75. The committee recommends the retention of \$50.

In 1951 the personnel in the Bureau of the Budget was 534. In 1952 it was 515. Since that time there has been a decrease each year until the present fiscal year which shows a personnel of 433.

The Bureau of the Budget felt that they should lead the way to try and affect a policy of holding down expenditures and employment.

A point has now been reached in which they feel that in order to keep pace with new situations and deal with troublesome problems with the effectiveness that is expected of the President, and so forth, that they were obliged to ask for 33 new positions which if permitted would have raised their personnel to 466.

As I said before the committee allowed 11 new positions which would bring them to a total of 444.

While the Bureau has cut back on its personnel since 1952 there has been an increase in its appropriated funds. For example the appropriation for the Bureau in 1952 was \$3,608,000. This was decreased in 1953, 1954, and 1955 when it was \$3,388,617.

Then in 1956 it rose to \$3,559,000, and has continued to rise until 1960 when the estimate was \$4,665,000. As previously stated the estimate for 1961 was \$5,100,000.

These increases have been brought about by many new responsibilities given the Bureau. For example the creation of an Office of Accounting in the Bureau which Congress authorized to improve financial management across the Government.

New agencies have also been created—the Federal Aviation Agency and the NASA, the outer space agency. Also the greatly increased work in the areas of defense, international matters, and so forth.

In the field of management and organization the Bureau testified that more professional people were necessary because over the past few years there have been growing developments in industry and government in the field of management improvement.

Electronic data is an example of a new technique that should be carried out by the Bureau of the Budget because there is no focal point in the Government for carrying out this activity.

Other problems are coming to the attention of the Bureau of the Budget and have been under study—namely, the problem of foreign currencies; the user charge program.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

The Council of Economic Advisers requested \$395,000 for fiscal 1961. This is the same as 1960. The committee allowed them \$390,000—a cut of \$5,000 from the travel items.

The Council of Economic Advisers analyzes the national economy and its various segments; advises the President on economic developments; recommends policies for economic growth and stability; appraises economic programs and policies of the Federal Government; and assists in preparation of the Annual Economic Report of the President to Congress.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

The budget request for 1961 is in the amount of \$779,000—a decrease of \$13,000 from the appropriations of 1960. The full request was granted.

The National Security Council was established in 1947—Public Law 253, 80th Congress.

This was amended in 1949 and 1951, and in 1949 was transferred to the Executive Office of the President.

Within the structure of the National Security Council are the Operations Coordinating Board and the National Security Planning Board.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Established by Presidential Order No. 10432 on January 24, 1953.

The duties of the Committee are to advise the President, the assistant to the President, and the Bureau of the Budget with respect to changes in the organization and activities of the executive branch of the Government, which in its opinion would promote economy and efficiency in the operation of that branch.

Meets on an average of once a month. Also meets with the President from time to time and participates in Cabinet sessions when Government reorganization items are on the agenda.

The Bureau of the Budget Director also participates in the committee meetings.

The Bureau of the Budget requested \$50,000 for fiscal 1961 which is a reduction of \$7,500 from the \$57,500 appropriated for 1960.

This reduction reflects the elimination of two positions.

It is now estimated that obligations for the current fiscal year will total about \$40,000, based on obligations of \$22,434 through January 31, 1960.

The request for \$50,000 was granted in full.

The authority for the President to transmit reorganization plans to the Congress expired on June 1, 1959. The House on June 2, 1959 passed a bill extending the Reorganization Act of 1949 for 2 additional years. The Senate has not, as yet, acted on the House bill.

While the committee has been functioning in such areas as organization of the Executive Office of the President, Organization for National Security Affairs, Foreign Affairs Organization, and Organization of Federal Transportation Activities, the President has been handicapped insofar as reorganization matters are concerned on account of the expiring of the authorization, June 1, 1959.

If the Congress does not extend the authority to transmit reorganization proposals then he would have the regular course to pursue—that is through regular legislative proposals.

The major steps which have been taken over the past 7 years to improve the Executive Branch organization and management, in the development of which the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization has participated actively, are listed on pages 9, 10, 11, and 12 of the Appropriations Committee hearings for 1961. Out of 40 steps or proposals in that time 28 were accomplished and the others are pending transmission to the President or awaiting Presidential action.

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

The amount requested for fiscal year 1961 was \$1 million, the same as 1960.

Up to this time there has been no expenditure out of the current fiscal year.

The purpose of this fund is to enable the President to meet emergencies affecting the national interest, security or defense which may arise at home or abroad and which do not fall within the scope of the regular activities of any agency.

Congress has recognized this need for providing a contingent fund for it for many years.

In fiscal 1959 there was \$975,000 utilized but the State Department returned \$300,000 as a result of the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1959—which in reality left a balance of \$325,000 from the emergency fund that year.

There is no estimate for the number of personnel utilized in this project for 1960 since none of the money has been expended.

The Bureau of the Budget administers the fund.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

The request for 1961 is \$350,000 which is an increase of \$225,000 over 1960.

Over the years this fund has been kept at a level of approximately \$500,000 and is used principally to contract for outside services or for special projects in the field of management improvement for Executive departments. It does not represent, except in unusual cases, a direct employment by the Government, but is used mostly for contracting for outside services.

Since there will be an estimated unobligated balance at the end of 1960 of over \$260,000 the committee allowed them \$40,000 which would give a fund of \$300,000 for 1961. This is a decrease of \$310,000 from the Budget request.

The types of projects for which the money from this fund was used can be found on pages 148 to 159 inclusive, of the 1961 hearings of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for General Government Matters.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Nearing the completion of their construction program by the end of 1961, with the exception of the Hawaii Cemetery project, the request for fiscal 1961 was \$1,320,000 which was allowed in full for salaries and expenses.

Much can be said in praise for the fine work that has been done by this Commission on our World War II cemeteries and memorials.

Work originally estimated to cost over \$40 million was constructed at around \$31 million plus 10 percent overhead or a saving of over \$5 million.

Originally there were 14 World War II cemeteries with a memorial in each cemetery, plus enlarging the chapel in the World War I cemetery at Suresnes to be constructed.

In addition to those World War II cemeteries, et cetera, the Commission has been able to add more monuments namely, the monument at Hawaii, at a cost of \$2.5 million, the new monument at Brest, \$678,000, the West Coast Memorial, \$105,000, the East Coast Memorial, \$629,000. They have also set aside \$110,000 for a monument at Okinawa until approval is granted them by the Bureau of the Budget. They have also paid \$16,000 for plans for the General Pershing Memorial.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The request for appropriations for fiscal 1961 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission was \$260,000 which was allowed in full. This is a decrease of \$148,000 from the current fiscal year of \$408,000.

They estimate a personnel of 40 for the 1961 fiscal year in contrast to 59 for 1960 on account of the Commission completing action on claims programs under existing legislation.

The principal work of the Commission at this time is the administration of the Czechoslovakian claims program.

The Czechoslovakian Claims Act expires August 8, 1962 unless extended by the Congress. At present there is a balance of \$489,915 in the Czechoslovakian Fund.

During the hearings I requested the general counsel of the Foreign Claims

Settlement Commission to supply me with a brief history of this Commission and the work it has done. I am including it here at this time for the information of my colleagues in the House.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT
COMMISSION OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Washington, D.C., March 22, 1960.

To: Hon. IVOR D. FENTON, Subcommittee on General Government Matters, House of Representatives.

From: Andrew T. McGuire, General Counsel, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

Subject: Brief history of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States was established as an independent agency of the U.S. Government under the authority of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1954. It assumed the functions previously exercised by the War Claims Commission, an independent agency, under the authority of the War Claims Act of 1948. It also assumed the functions previously exercised by the International Claims Commission, an agency within the Department of State, under the authority of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949. In brief the principal purpose of the War Claims Act was to provide machinery for the determination and processing of claims of various kinds against foreign governments for injuries and damages to American citizens arising out of war. The principal purpose of the International Claims Settlement Act was to provide machinery for the determination and processing of claims of various kinds against foreign governments for the nationalization or other taking of American property. However, some war claims have been authorized for determination and processing under the International Claims Settlement Act. The two statutes are very similar. Except as it may be necessary to vary methods of handling between large numbers of comparatively simple claims, i.e., production line claims, and more limited numbers of large, intricate, and complex claims which must be individually handled, procedures are very similar. Under both statutes the claims programs operate against specified filing periods and completion deadlines.

It should be kept foremost in mind that this does not refer to claims against the United States. The funds which go to the satisfaction of claims on all programs, and with only one limited exception, are derived in one manner or other from the foreign governments and not from the taxpayers' pocketbooks. They are gratuities made available through the largess of the Congress. Likewise, the salaries of the Commissioners and the other expenses of the Commission are, in effect, almost entirely paid from these funds.

The War Claims Act required the War Claims Commission to make a study and report with recommendations to the Congress, concerning the whole field of war claims. That report was filed in January 1953. It included a number of recommendations nearly all of which have since been authorized and carried out. The most important of all—the war damage program—has not been enacted into law.

II. CLAIMS PROGRAMS COMPLETED—PAID FROM
THE WAR CLAIMS FUND

On March 5, 1957, there was presented to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee a rather detailed report on the functions and accomplishments of the Commission.

The Foreign Claim Settlement Commission is the legal custodian of the War Claims Fund. The fund consists of all sums covered into the Treasury pursuant to section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, that is, the net proceeds of the liquidation of vested

World War II German and Japanese assets by the Office of Alien Property in the Department of Justice. Transfers to the fund have totaled \$228,500,000. The present balance is slightly in excess of \$500,000.

Utilization of the fund in payment of claims within the jurisdiction of the Commission has been as follows:

1. Awards to members of the American Armed Forces who were held prisoners during World War II, at the rate of \$1 for each day of failure to receive the proper quantity and quality of food. This program was completed as directed by the Congress March 31, 1955, with 179,275 awards totaling \$49,891,911.

2. Awards to American civilians who went into hiding or were interned by the Japanese in the Philippines, Wake, Guam, or Midway at \$25 per month for persons under 18 years of age, and \$60 per month for others. This program was completed March 31, 1955, with 9,238 awards totaling \$13,668,078.

3. Awards to religious organizations in the Philippines affiliated with religious organizations in the United States, or to the personnel of such Philippine organizations, for expenditures incurred or the value of supplies furnished to beleaguered Americans during World War II. This program was completed March 31, 1955, with 62 awards totaling \$2,857,899.

4. Awards to such religious organizations in the Philippines for the postwar reconstruction costs of schools, colleges, observatories, hospitals, and orphanages destroyed during the war. This program was completed March 31, 1955, with 60 awards totaling \$17,238,596.

5. Awards to members of the American Armed Forces held prisoner during World War II, at the rate of \$1.50 for each day they were abused or mistreated. This program was completed March 31, 1955 with 176,340 awards, totaling \$73,377,245.

6. Awards to American civilians and their survivors of a class not covered by the original act who went into hiding or were interned by the Japanese. This program was completed as directed by the Congress August 31, 1956 with 2,191 awards, totaling \$4,073,992.

7. Awards to American prisoners of war who had enlisted in the armed forces of our allies. The program was completed August 31, 1956 with 201 awards, totaling \$335,836.

8. Awards to American merchant seamen captured and interned by the Japanese and Germans during World War II. The program was completed August 31, 1956 with 176 awards, totaling \$327,732.

9. Awards to Americans for losses on bank accounts and other credits sequestered by the Japanese in the Philippines, and to banks in the Philippines which had voluntarily reestablished sequestered American credits. This program was completed August 31, 1956 with 3,162 awards, totaling \$10,570,478.

10. Awards, under an amendment to the original statutory authorization, to religious organizations in the Philippines of the same denomination as religious organizations in the United States for (a) the cost of assistance furnished to American civilian and military personnel captured by or in hiding from the Japanese during the war, and (b) the post-war reconstruction costs of schools, colleges, hospitals and similar institutions, destroyed during the war. The program was completed as directed by the Congress February 6, 1958, with 109 awards, totaling \$8,711,482.25.

III. CLAIMS PROGRAMS COMPLETED—NOT PAID
FROM THE WAR CLAIMS FUND

Seven programs have been carried through under the International Claims Settlement Act, and one under the War Claims Act, which were not payable from the war claims fund.

1. Awards to prisoners of war and civilian internees in the Korean conflict of the same kind provided for in World War II. This is the only program the Commission has had payable from appropriated funds. It was completed as directed by the Congress August 21, 1956, with 9,241 awards, totaling \$8,888,292.

2. Awards to Americans for the loss of property in Panama. A fund of \$400,000 was provided by Panama. There were 66 awards, totaling \$441,891. The program was completed June 30, 1954.

3. Awards to Americans whose property in Yugoslavia was nationalized or otherwise taken by Yugoslavia. A fund of \$17 million was provided by Yugoslavia. The program was completed as directed by the Congress December 31, 1954. There were 876 awards, totaling \$18,817,904.

4. Awards to Americans whose claims against the Soviet Union arose prior to November 16, 1933, primarily resulting from the 1917 revolution. Such awards were paid from a fund of \$9,100,000 realized from the proceeds of property transferred to the United States by Russia under what is known as the Litvinov Assignment. Awards numbered more than 1,925 and totaled more than \$70 million in principal, plus interest. The program was completed as directed by Congress August 9, 1959.

5. Awards to Americans were made with respect to claims against Italy arising from World War II not provided for in the Treaty of Peace with Italy. Claims were primarily those of Americans for damages attributable to Italy which occurred in Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, and on the high seas. Italy provided a fund of \$5 million to cover such claims. Awards totaling \$3,608,171 have numbered 482 under both the original provisions of the act and the amendment thereto which, in effect, extended benefits to persons not qualified under the original provisions. Claims under the original provisions were completed on August 9, 1959.

6. Awards to Americans whose claims against Hungary arose out of World War II damage, or, nationalization or other taking of American-owned property (plus a limited category of prewar contract claims). A sum of approximately \$2 million was available in the Hungarian fund from the net proceeds of the vesting of certain Hungarian assets in the United States. Awards numbered 1,153 and exceeded \$58 million plus interest. This program was completed on August 9, 1959.

7. Awards to American claimants against Rumania were made under circumstances similar to those against Hungary. A fund of approximately \$22 million was available from the vesting of Rumanian assets in the United States. Awards numbered 498 and exceeded \$60 million plus interest. The program was completed August 9, 1959.

8. Awards to Americans for claims against Bulgaria are likewise for World War II damage to, or, nationalization or other taking of American property (plus a limited category of prewar contract claims). A fund of approximately \$2.5 million was available from the vesting of Bulgarian assets in the United States. Awards numbered 217 and exceeded \$4,500,000 plus interest. This program was also completed on August 9, 1959.

As to the last five mentioned programs, awards are payable in full up to \$1,000 and prorated above that.

IV. CURRENT CLAIMS PROGRAMS

The Commission is in the process of determining claims with respect to some 4,000 Americans under title IV of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (approved Aug. 8, 1958), against Czechoslovakia. This program provides compensation to Americans for the nationalization or other taking of their property by Czechoslovakia. A fund of approximately

\$9 million is available from the vesting of the proceeds of the sale of certain Czechoslovakian property. The program will be completed on time, September 15, 1962.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, while reading the hearings of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for General Government Matters I ran into something that I thought quite amusing. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Andrews] was asking questions about funds for the improvement of the White House. As I understand it, certain of that money is to be spent after the next President takes office. Since there are some seven or eight announced and unannounced candidates for the Presidency, it is not possible at this time, I am sure, to settle on any one First Lady in the White House. But, on page 81 of the hearings the gentleman from Alabama asked this question:

When will these improvements be made, before or after the next First Lady moves into the mansion?

And I call the attention of my friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hoffman] to the answer of Mr. Ziehl.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will pardon me, will he yield at this time?

Mr. GROSS. I will be happy to yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Who did you say would be in the White House?

Mr. GROSS. I said I did not know; that there were seven or eight announced and unannounced candidates for the Presidency, so I would not know who the next First Lady in the White House would be who wants to select her own paint.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. Now, to start over again. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Andrews] asked this question:

When will these improvements be made, before or after the next First Lady moves into the mansion?

Mr. ZIEHL. Afterward, according to an incidental piece of information.

This is the first time I ever read in a hearing where an appropriation was based upon "an incidental piece of information."

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. FENTON. The gentleman can see that that particular part was not deleted from the hearings.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad it was not. Now, with reference to this bill, I am interested in two or three features of it. First I want to commend the committee for the provision on page 13 of the bill:

SEC. 209. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any individual, corporation, or agency included in

this or any other act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

This eliminates the necessity for offering a similar amendment to each appropriation bill as it comes on and I say again that I want to commend the committee for including this section.

I wanted particularly to address myself to the expenditure of money by the White House for expenses of management improvement. As I understand, there is \$260,000 of carryover available for this fund, and the committee has approved \$40,000 additional in new money for this fund. My question is, What has this management improvement setup done by way of improving personnel management throughout the Government? I wonder if the chairman of the subcommittee can tell me what has been accomplished through the expenditure of this money over the years?

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am happy to yield.

Mr. ANDREWS. If the gentleman will look at page 148 of the hearings he will find a list of the projects that have been financed from this fund. Now if he will look at page 146 of the hearings he will see where I asked Mr. Stans, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who justified this item before the committee:

Mr. ANDREWS. Does the President want this agency or this fund?

Mr. STANS. Yes, the President wants it; and I think, Mr. Chairman, it's a very important way of getting at some of the organizational and operating problems in the Government where the Bureau of the Budget doesn't have the staff to make the studies and there is no other agency in the Government able to perform them.

The budget request for this item was \$350,000.

Mr. GROSS. Yes; they wanted it brought up to \$500,000.

Mr. ANDREWS. The budget request was for \$350,000. The committee approved \$40,000. They wanted to keep this fund at a level of \$500,000. The committee thought it would be well to keep it at the level of \$300,000.

Mr. GROSS. I still cannot understand why the gentleman and the Committee on Appropriations defends this fund. I am unwilling to accept the position of the Bureau of the Budget and I will tell the gentleman why. The Bureau of the Budget since 1953, according to testimony by Mr. Stans, has spent \$1,110,000 on projects financed from this fund. The projects include Management of the Federal Trade Commission; Organization and Management of the Federal Power Commission; Organization and Management of the General Services Administration; Comptroller's Activities of the Federal Housing Administration. There are 10 different outside-of-Government firms that were employed on 17 projects, plus 5 other projects where individuals were hired on a consultant basis by the Bureau of the Budget. This money has been spent largely on the hiring of private management engineering firms. Despite the

fact that more than \$1 million has been spent in this fashion since 1953, employment in the Government has gone up and up. I am sure the gentleman will not dispute that.

This year it is supposed to reach a high of some 2,314,000 people, a substantial increase over last year.

I have been advised that based on a study made by the Bureau of the Budget there are 29 departments and agencies of the Federal Government that have management analysis groups in their headquarters operations. These groups employ over 350 professional career management analysts in their headquarters—over 350 now on the payrolls. Besides these technicians, the larger field activities also have management analysts, so that in total the Federal Government certainly must employ several thousand well-trained personnel management experts.

I trust that the Bureau of the Budget will provide greater leadership in the future for top management in the Federal Government to make use of these career technicians, not go out and hire private engineering firms on a cost-plus basis as is often done.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MICHEL. The gentleman talks about the increase in Federal employment. He recognizes that the last few years of this administration there have been increases as the administration moved along. The fact shows that today, 7 or 8 years after, the administration has fewer people on the payroll than when this administration took over in 1953. That figure cannot be challenged.

Mr. GROSS. That does not justify the hiring of private consultants when there are qualified employees already on the payrolls and when employment in the classified service is on the increase. What do you propose to do with the people already on the payroll?

Mr. MICHEL. In some instances it is difficult to make savings. For instance, in the case of the Defense Department many people thought by reorganizing it would mean a difference of \$5, \$6, or \$7 billion in the expenditures. I think the result is that we did happen to have a sizeable increase. We might normally expect increasing costs. Take, for instance, this item the Director of the Bureau of the Budget is concerned about, whether or not the Government should be buying or renting these large computing machines that cost thousands and thousands of dollars. Some of the departments do not know whether it is correct for them to go ahead and buy the machines or to rent them. We are concerned about the sizable expenditures for renting, but some specialist must go in there and determine whether or not this is the right or wrong thing to do.

Mr. GROSS. Why go out and hire people to tell the Government what to do, when we have in the General Services Administration and other agencies all kinds of experts? That is what we have been doing.

Mr. MICHEL. I do not know that we have been hiring General Services Administration men.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will read the hearings of our manpower utilization subcommittee he will find that the General Services Administration did hire private consultants to tell it what to do in the management of properties. If the General Services Administration, after the years of experience it has had, still must go outside to hire people to tell it how to manage Government property, then there is something sadly wrong. I hope it will not surprise the gentleman to learn that as the result of our hearings, and I am not going to take the time to search out the testimony now, there is no one agency of Government responsible for personnel management, not even the Civil Service Commission.

There is no place or no one that you can turn to fix responsibility for management, yet we are asked to support, with hundreds of thousands of dollars over the years, a management improvement setup in the White House, that I say to you has not been delivering and which ought to be abolished. The money should be spent on concentrating responsibility either in the Civil Service Commission or somewhere else in the Government.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. MICHEL. The gentleman serves on the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and I was wondering if that committee has given any consideration to the establishment of just this kind of thing that the gentleman is talking about.

Mr. GROSS. I suggest that the gentleman read our hearings of last December.

Mr. MICHEL. Has there been any legislation introduced to that effect that we might tie our string to?

Mr. GROSS. We are trying to get some help from all departments and agencies in an effort to determine where responsibility for personnel management should be located.

Mr. MICHEL. Of course, the gentleman surely must agree that since we do not have that in effect or in being, there is nothing seriously wrong with going to an area where we can get good advice.

Mr. GROSS. What I am trying to do is to raise the issue here today so that next year we can get some help from the Committee on Appropriations in anything that we may be able to do through the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. What I am saying is that we ought to cut out the \$40,000 in new money and I intend to offer an amendment to that effect, leaving the improvement management setup in the White House the \$260,000 of carryover and giving very serious consideration next year to the abolition of this so-called management group, which is not producing today.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. With reference to the Post Office Department, every time the Postmaster General tries, as he has been trying ever since he came into office, to get a little more efficiency and to cut out some of the waste, someone from the Congress in answer to a lobby that is usually up here and there was one here last week complaining because the Post Office Department is trying to find out whether some of the postal employees are doing anything, and they were undoubtedly in to see the gentleman—they were in my office and they stayed a long, long time. They did not want any standards established to judge so that the Postmaster General or any of his assistants could determine whether they were working or whether they were not. Now if we let the Post Office Department alone once in a while—or not once in a while, but at least part of the time—part of the time if we would just let that businessman alone who is in charge down there and install some of these good things, we could save some money and get some work done.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

Mr. FENTON. May I ask how much more time the gentleman would like to have since there are other Members who want time to speak?

Mr. GROSS. I would like to have another 2 or 3 minutes, if the gentleman would yield that time to me.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how much time the gentleman has consumed?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 15 minutes.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Last year this appropriations subcommittee developed that there had been a \$400,000 raid on the President's emergency fund for the so-called Draper Committee. I wonder if there was any such raid—I find no evidence of it in your hearings this year, but I wonder if there has been a similar raid on the President's emergency fund in attempts to influence the Congress. I wonder if the gentleman could tell me whether there has been a raid in the last year?

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. ANDREWS. I am happy to tell the gentleman that as of the time when witnesses appeared before the committee, about 2 weeks ago, the testimony was that not one thin dime had been spent from this fund in fiscal year 1960. It could be that the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa on the floor last year had something to do with that although I do not know.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. I want to commend the gentleman for having turned up the information last year.

Mr. ANDREWS. The gentleman will find that information in the record of the hearings at page 140. He will find from the testimony on that page that the fund of \$1 million is still intact.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for his response.

I should also like to ask the gentleman a question concerning this setup in the White House on fundraising within the Federal service.

It is difficult for me to understand why the taxpayers should spend \$54,000, or at the rate of about \$10,000 a year for five employees, which must mean there are a couple of them drawing extra good money, to ride herd on fundraising within the Federal Government. Why cannot the various agencies, bureaus, and departments handle fundraising for charitable purposes without this expenditure?

Mr. ANDREWS. All those people were assigned by the military to the White House. If you will notice on page 4 of the committee report, we have requested that this practice be stopped.

Mr. GROSS. That is good. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, during the last year or two there has been a notably tendency on the part of a very few Johnny-come-lately Members of the House to travel fast and far. That is a laudable ambition and many a bandwagon rider cheers as some ride to the top and sit under a temporary spotlight in an isolated seat. Some stub a toe or slip on a banana skin thoughtlessly dropped by a careless bystander. That has been the opinion as expressed by a few papers here and there in various congressional districts.

Not content with a little pushing and crowding now and then, here and there or possibly what might be termed retaliation because of a few votes, not waiting for a colleague to be defeated or for nature to take its course impatient to be crowned, they have resorted to a denial of seniority rights on committees.

Really convinced we should have a civil rights bill, some disregard the long-established rules and customs of the House and push themselves or their friends to positions they have not earned. For some time it has been my thought the desire for equal rights might drift down to the House membership—some consideration be given to those who had earned the right to this privilege by long service here. It is just possible, as was hinted by the gentleman from Mississippi the other day, that some who seem to claim the right to silence or fix the status of all others, might just find themselves with needed votes come election or caucus day. But enough of that.

The bill now before us provides appropriations for the White House; does it not?

Mr. ANDREWS. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, being that kind of a bill, if they have more money than they need or more employees than they have use for around the White House, they might send a few of them up here to the House Office Buildings to operate the elevators in the front of the New House Office Building.

Yesterday and on a couple of other Sundays the bank of elevators was not operating around 5. Some of the Members, your humble servant included, wanted to do some necessary work, some work that might be said to be of a religious nature because it had to do with the welfare of the aged. Yesterday—it happened twice before on successive Sundays—the elevator at the police desk in the New House Office Building was not being operated. There was no one there to operate it except a policeman and he was so busy smoking he could not be bothered. Personally, I do not object to walking down from the fifth floor from over in the southwest corner, but when it comes to climbing up five flights of stairs, I do not like it—especially when someone is being paid to run the elevators. Just why should a Member carry his load up five or even two flights while someone paid to do a job wears the seat of his pants out in some other part of the building. Nor was I able to get anyone at the Superintendent's office.

Now, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] was over there hanging around trying to get a ride up; the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH], he was over there. When you get as many as three Members of the House who really want to work or at least make a pretext of wanting to work, should they not have an elevator to get up and down, when there was a man on duty? Or must the older ones just get out of the way so we can elect a young man who can run up; then wear out the springs on his easy chair? With \$4 billion something going abroad, I hope one of the leaders on our side, either Mr. ARENDT or Mr. ALLEN, both for Illinois—I understand they are down to the White House every Monday or Tuesday, whenever it is—I wish you would just speak to the President, and if he does not need those employees who are hired in connection with White House service—I suppose he will be going to church at Gettysburg anyway on Sundays—if he does not need all those employees down there, would you or one of you gentlemen mind suggesting to him that he fix it so that we can have somebody up here to run one of those elevators on Sunday—I note you nod—and then Mr. THOMAS and Mr. BECKWORTH, perhaps your humble servant may be able to get up to an office without walking up the stairs. Why let an elevator and an operator just stay stuck?

It may be all right for a leader, a would-be leader, or just a climber to give a Member the runaround but one should not have to take a push from an elevator operator or House policeman.

(Mr. BENNETT of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

Mr. ANDREWS. We have no further requests, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

For expenses necessary to assist the President in improving the management of executive agencies and in obtaining greater economy and efficiency through the establishment of more efficient business methods in Government operations, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, by allocation to any agency or office in the executive branch for the conduct, under the general direction of the Bureau of the Budget, of examinations and appraisals of, and the development and installation of improvements in, the organization and operations of such agency or of other agencies in the executive branch, \$40,000, to remain available until expended, and to be available without regard to the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 6, line 2, strike out "\$75 per diem" and insert "\$50 per diem".

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, if the Subcommittee on Appropriations can make a case for \$75 per diem to be paid to consultants and others, in view of the fact that running through this bill we find \$50 per diem in several other places—the National Security Council \$50 per diem for the hiring of individuals; and the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, whatever that is, \$50 per diem provisions—if the committee can make a case for this \$75 per diem to be found on page 6 in connection with management improvement funds, I will be glad to withdraw my amendment. I wonder if I may have some comment from the chairman of the subcommittee on the \$75 figure as contained on page 6 in connection with the management improvement fund.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am happy to yield.

Mr. ANDREWS. I can only say to the gentleman from Iowa that the information given us was that these consultants are very high type people, professional people, men who make high salaries. This has been the law for several years.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman think that there ought to be a standard set by the Government with reference particularly to people who are being hired to tell the Federal Government what to do in connection with personnel, in connection with management of the Federal Government?

Mr. ANDREWS. No; I think each case should rest on its own merits. I might say to the gentleman that the Bureau of the Budget requested that we remove the limitation of \$50 per diem for consultants from the law covering them.

Mr. GROSS. And just let them pay anything they want to pay; is that correct?

Mr. ANDREWS. No; they requested that we remove the limitation of \$50 and make it \$75, but the committee refused to do so.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman think this ought to be standardized?

Mr. ANDREWS. No; I think each case should rest on its own merits.

Mr. GROSS. I cannot agree with the gentleman.

Mr. ANDREWS. Some of the people who are called in for consultation are among the best scientists in the country.

Mr. GROSS. These are not scientists who are called in in connection with the management improvement fund.

Mr. ANDREWS. But they do have that type of consultant from time to time.

Mr. GROSS. But why \$50 in connection with the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization? Are those people any less valuable than the people who would be called in in connection with the Management Improvement Fund?

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I would have to agree in part with what my chairman said in answer to the gentleman's question. I would say, for instance, with respect to the people who are called in on the President's Advisory Committee that it is considered something of an honor by many of them simply to serve. Some of them are willing to sacrifice their time just to serve on the committee. There has been the argument advanced by some in this field that patriotic citizens ought simply to give their time as a service to the Government; but as the Chairman has pointed out in connection with these highly skilled, highly paid individuals, they are people who have already come into their right. They are considered competent to advise the Government because they have made a success of what they have been engaged in themselves. I think the Director of the Bureau of the Budget has said that you just cannot get these highly qualified people under a limitation of \$50 per diem.

Mr. GROSS. I have to disagree, respectfully, with my colleague from Illinois. I think if you issued an invitation to management engineering people to come in on a consultant basis at \$50 per day, you would have by 4 o'clock this afternoon, if that invitation were issued now, so many that they would be kicking down the doors to work at that figure. I do not think there has ever been the slightest difficulty hiring consultants at that rate and for that purpose.

Mr. MICHEL. The gentleman I think will agree that there are any number of individuals who may pawn themselves off as being specialists or particularly qualified in the field, but we have to take the judgment of some of our responsible individuals downtown as to who are best

qualified to get the job done. Undoubtedly there would be many takers by 4 o'clock, but that would not prove anything.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Chairman, this has been the law for many years. They tell us they need this money to get the facts that they use in this particular work.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gross].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 6, line 8, strike out "\$40,000".

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this is the expenditure I brought up earlier in debate on this bill. There is already \$260,000 available to carry on the so-called management improvement proposition at the White House. This would make it \$300,000. There is no evidence in the hearings that I could find other than a statement that "maybe we will use the money and maybe we won't." The expenditures, as near as I could determine from the hearings, have not been running above approximately \$250,000 a year. I see no necessity whatever for putting \$40,000 of new money into this. I think the committee ought to accept this amendment and then next year, as I said before, look very seriously into the proposition of abolishing this White House management improvement fund altogether.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the President should not because of lack of funds be prevented from taking timely action in obtaining solutions to management problems or in making needed administrative improvements in executive agencies and functions. Over the years this fund has been kept at a level of approximately \$500,000. It is used principally to contract for outside services or for special projects in the field of management improvement for the executive branch. It does not represent except in unusual cases a direct employment by the Government but is used mostly for contracting for outside services.

I think a very fine case was made for this item. The committee saw fit to allow \$40,000. There was a balance of \$260,000 left in the fund. With this extra \$40,000 we allowed, they are given \$300,000 to proceed. As I said in the beginning, I do not think the President should be handicapped should anything arise in the executive branch that needs adjustment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this is in no sense an emergency fund.

Mr. FENTON. It could be an emergency fund.

Mr. GROSS. In what way could it be an emergency? How could it possibly be an emergency?

Mr. FENTON. I certainly am not going to get into a controversy on that. We have to take the advice of the Bureau of the Budget, as to the work they have been compelled to do over the years with the rising amount of functions they have to direct. I think the thing to do is to allow this amount.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman will agree with me that there are hundreds of personal management people presently in the career service of the Government. Will he not agree with that?

Mr. FENTON. I think that is true, but I do not believe you can rely on that very much.

Mr. GROSS. Does not the gentleman think we either ought to get rid of the people who are on the payroll that we are paying as management experts in various bureaus and agencies and departments of the Government, if we are going to spend this kind of money on hiring consultants to tell the various bureaus and agencies what they ought to do? Does not the gentleman think we ought to get rid of the employees we have?

Mr. FENTON. I am not aware of any excess numbers the President has on his rolls.

Mr. GROSS. I am not talking about the President in this particular case, I am talking about the various bureaus and agencies, with hundreds of them on the payroll. What happens to morale in these agencies when outside consultants are hired to come in and tell them what to do? This is a serious problem, and it is not being met in this way.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that if this amendment prevails, then all the language in the bill from line 20, page 5 should go out since it would be useless language.

Mr. Chairman, there is available in this fund for the next year \$260,000. The budget request for funds for this project was for \$500,000. The committee decided to keep in the fund \$300,000—hence, the appropriation in this bill of \$40,000.

I might say in answer to the gentleman from Iowa as to what has been accomplished by this fund, if he will turn to the hearings of last year at page 181, he will find documented there some of the specific cases where actual dollar savings have accrued to the Government as a result of the decisions made by this management organization. Here is another case of an agency created by executive order. The President says that he wants it and says he needs it, and we are willing to give him part of what he asks for or even three-fifths of what he asks for.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. These are claimed savings; are they not? I would certainly expect the Bureau of the Budget or any other agency of the Government to justify, or at least try to justify the spending of money for the purposes for which that money was spent. The gentleman must admit that the hiring of

these consulting firms has not resulted in less employment in the Federal Government since employment in the Government is going up all the time.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I ask that this amendment be defeated and I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ALBERT, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 11389) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read a third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS CONCERNING HON. MICHAEL KIRWAN

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all remarks concerning Hon. MICHAEL KIRWAN be printed in the RECORD following the remarks of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING DISPOSAL OF NATURAL RUBBER FROM THE NATIONAL STOCKPILE

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 486) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 582) provid-

ing under section 3(e) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, the express approval of the Congress for the disposal from the national stockpile of approximately four hundred and seventy thousand long tons of natural rubber. After general debate, which shall be confined to the resolution, and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the resolution shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half the time to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], and at this time I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution provides for the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 582, to express approval of the Congress for the disposal from the national stockpile of approximately 470,000 long tons of natural rubber.

The resolution provides for an open rule, with 2 hours of general debate. The purpose of this legislation is to obtain the express approval of the Congress for the disposition by General Services Administration of approximately 470,000 long tons of natural rubber now in the national stockpile.

I do not know of any objection to the rule, and I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time on this side, and I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 36]		
Alexander	Cahill	Fino
Alford	Canfield	Fisher
Alger	Cederberg	Frelinghuysen
Anderson,	Celler	Friedel
Mont.	Chamberlain	Garmatz
Anfuso	Chipperfield	Gary
Ashley	Coffin	Gavin
Auchincloss	Cohelan	Glenn
Bailey	Collier	Granahan
Barden	Cook	Grant
Barrett	Cooley	Gray
Barry	Cunningham	Green, Pa.
Baumhart	Curtis, Mass.	Griffiths
Belcher	Curtis, Mo.	Gubser
Bentley	Devine	Hagen
Blatnik	Diggs	Halleck
Blitch	Dingell	Hargis
Bolling	Dorn, N.Y.	Hays
Bonner	Durham	Hébert
Bowles	Dwyer	Hemphill
Bray	Evins	Henderson
Brewster	Fallon	Hollifield
Brown, Mo.	Farbstein	Inouye
Buckley	Feighan	Jackson

Johansen
Johnson, Wis.
Jones, Mo.
Kluczynski
Lankford
Lesinski
Loser
McCormack
McDowell
McGovern
Macdonald
Machrowicz
Mack, Wash.
Martin
Meador
Miller,
George P.
Milliken
Minshall
Mitchell
Morris, N. Mex.

Morrison
Nix
O'Hara, Mich.
O'Neill
Osmer
Passman
Patman
Pillion
Powell
Reece, Tenn.
Reuss
Rhodes, Ariz.
Riley
Robison
Roosevelt
Rostenkowski
Saylor
Scherer
Shelley
Sheppard
Short

Slack
Smith, Miss.
Spence
Taber
Taylor
Teague, Tex.
Teller
Thomas
Thompson, N.J.
Toll
Tollefson
Wilman
Vinson
Wainwright
Weaver
Wharton
Williams
Willis
Withrow
Zelenko

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 299 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS RUBBER STOCKS

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY AND REGULAR AIR FORCE

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 485 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1795) to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise certain provisions relating to the promotion and involuntary retirement of officers of the regular components of the armed forces. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Armed Services now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the five-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 485 provides for the consideration of S. 1795, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise certain provisions relating to the promotion and involuntary retirement of officers of the regular components of the

Armed Forces. The rule provides for 2 hours of general debate under an open rule and makes in order the substitute amendment recommended by the Committee on Armed Services now in the bill, S. 1795, to be considered when read for amendment under the 5-minute rule as an original bill.

The purpose of the legislation, as amended, is to improve the quality of the Regular officer corps of the Army and the Air Force.

First. It will permit the Air Force and the Army to retire involuntarily permanent colonels and permanent lieutenant colonels who have three or more times failed of selection to the next higher permanent grade. The proposed legislation is not intended to create vacancies; obviously though, certain vacancies will result, but it will give the Air Force and Army the authority to retire officers who do not measure up to the standards required in their grade in the present day Air Force, and in the Army if they wish to exercise such authority. It is estimated that the Air Force would be given the authority to retire involuntarily some 200 colonels and 500 lieutenant colonels during the next 5 years who have failed of selection three or more times; but no officer would be eliminated under this legislation unless he qualifies for retirement pay. It would be a temporary authority and would expire June 30, 1965.

Second. It proposes to amend existing law with regard to the "show cause" procedure now in existing law applying to the Army and the Air Force under which officers who fail to meet prescribed standards, or officers who are charged with professional or moral dereliction or who are security risks, may be eliminated from the active list. This portion of the amendment is entirely new, permanent and was not contained in the version of the bill as it passed in the other body.

It would not be applicable to the Navy and Marine Corps as Congress passed the so-called Hump Act in 1959 which permitted the Navy and Marine Corps to retire involuntarily, ahead of schedule, commanders and captains and their Marine Corps counterparts in order to create vacancies for promotion of lieutenant commanders and their Marine Corps counterparts.

I know of no opposition to the rule and I urge adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas has explained very ably and very well the rule making in order the consideration of this bill. The rule provides for 2 hours of general debate. It is an open rule. The testimony before the Committee on Rules showed there was no opposition to the measure in the House Committee on Armed Services, and there was no opposition to the rule in the Committee on Rules. I think this is a bill which will not prove controversial in nature.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

WHY SHOULD AMERICA CONQUER SPACE?

(Mr. BOYKIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, as a part of my remarks, I include a great article that appeared in the Sunday Star in Washington, D.C., March 20, 1960. This article was by America's foremost rocket expert, Dr. Wernher von Braun. The title of this great article, that all of us will appreciate from the very bottom of our hearts, is "Why Must We Conquer Space?" An urgent and inspiring answer to the most vital questions of our times is included in the article written by Alabama's own Dr. Von Braun in the Sunday Star.

Recently my wife and I were giving a luncheon for Senator and Mrs. Roland Cooper from Camden, Wilcox County, Ala. and we had invited the Alabama delegation with their wives and many of our prominent men on both sides of the aisle, including many Democrats, as well as some Republicans. We included in this particular luncheon in the Speaker's dining room there in the Capitol Bob Sikes, of Florida; of course, we had both of our great Senators from Alabama, Senator LISTER HILL and Senator JOHN SPARKMAN; Congressman GEORGE GRANT, GEORGE ANDREWS, ALBERT RAINS, BOB JONES, CARL ELLIOTT, KENNETH ROBERTS, ARMISTEAD SELDEN, and GEORGE HUDDLESTON, along with all of their wonderful wives; but we were so happy when we found that Gov. John Patterson and his finance director, Charlie Meriwether, and a group of his cabinet members of Alabama were here, and Mrs. John Sparkman was entertaining Mrs. von Braun; so, of course, we were delighted to have them along with some other people who were visiting us. We had some of the group from Texas, a great many from Alabama, about 64 in all. I wish we could have had every Representative from every State in the Union, but we just did not have a dining room with the space. But we did have some great and good men, and Senator HILL and Senator SPARKMAN, as well as Senator ROLAND COOPER, made great talks. Then, we had our own Gov. John Patterson, who made a splendid talk, that we all enjoyed very much. Of course, Senator HILL and Senator SPARKMAN both talked, and you all know what wonderful men and great orators they are. Then, each one of the Congressmen spoke, and we saved this great man, Dr. von Braun, from Huntsville, Ala., as the principal speaker.

How I wish all of my people in the First District of Alabama could have heard him—not only there, but all over the State and all over this world; but they will, and this article covers some of the things he said. He is coming here again in the next few days, and I am

hoping to get some material that I will put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which goes to every library in this Nation and many other libraries all over the world, and every beat in the State; so all of our people can know what Dr. von Braun has done, is doing and will continue to do, from Huntsville, Ala. Also, some of this work is being done at our own beautiful Brookley Field at Mobile, Ala., where we have over 15,000 men and women working there under another great leader, Gen. Dan Callahan.

Just this past week we had at Brookley Field Gen. Sam Anderson and Gen. Bozo McKee from Dayton, Ohio, where the Air Force has its headquarters. We have had the great Gen. Nathan Twining down at this field for many years, along with other people, like Homer Gruenther, special assistant at the White House, Charlie Halleck, the leader of the minority side, a Republican from Indiana, his son and his wonderful wife.

Well, the great CARL VINSON is chairman of the Armed Services Committee that handles the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, as well as the Marines and Coast Guard, or a part of it, and he has been there with us and has been so helpful down through the years. As a matter of fact, everybody helps us and we know that we will not, as Dr. von Braun says, surrender the heavens to the Reds. Not only, Dr. von Braun, will we not surrender the heavens, but we will not surrender the earth either. We want them both, but we are willing to share them with all right thinking people.

Well, I have met many men from all walks of life, but I have never met a more learned man on this subject than Alabama's Dr. Wernher von Braun. We are proud of him; we are proud of his beautiful wife, who has been down to the First District of Alabama with her husband so many, many times, and I know they will come many more times, and I know we will work out something that will be very great and very good—not only for Alabama and our First District of Alabama, but for all mankind; and I will be giving you another message on what we do on this trip. But at this time, I believe they have agreed to let Dr. von Braun and his great team there at Huntsville, Ala., at the Redstone Arsenal, have 100 million new dollars. Well, we have got to do it, and he answers—"Why should America conquer space?" Well, we want to conquer space or anything else that anybody else has done, and this is the last frontier, and I know that Dr. von Braun and many, many other of our men and women from every walk of life in this great Nation of ours are ready to help in any way, shape or form, and we should have done it a long time ago, and we could have. There is no doubt in my mind that we will.

Dr. Wernher von Braun is the operations chief of the U.S. Army Ballistic Missile Agency, and headed the German Rocket Research Center in World War II. After the war he came to the United States as one of the former enemy technical experts rounded up by our Operation Paperclip. Dr. von Braun is now a U.S. citizen and resides with his wife

March 29, 1960

in arriving at the proper level of appropriations for programs such as those financed under the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Bill. ***

"In past years, the Bureau of the Budget has not allowed increased funds to be budgeted for within-grade promotions of civil service employees. The reasoning in not allowing increases for this purpose was, first, when a person being paid at a rate above the bottom of the grade leaves his position, and the position is filled by someone at the bottom of the grade, which would normally be the case, this results in savings which offset costs; and secondly, a person is more productive as they stay in a job long enough to earn within-grade promotions. This reasoning seems very sound to the Committee. This year, the policy was changed and the budget for several of the appropriation items include increases to cover the supposed additional cost of within-grade promotions.

"The Committee took one such item as an example and had a detailed analysis made to determine what would be the maximum cost for within-grade promotions if there was absolutely no turnover which would result in offsetting savings. It was found that the amount requested was 15% greater than the actual cost could possibly be.

"The Committee has disallowed all requested increases for within-grade promotions for civil service employees except for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, where the requested increase is more than offset by a reduction shown in their budget for increased productivity. This will in no way affect any employee's rights to receive a within-grade promotion if he qualifies under the civil service legislation and regulations."

Disagreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 10233, the D. C. appropriation bill for 1961, and conferees were appointed. The conference report was subsequently received (H. Rept. 1434). pp. 6325-6, 6409

11. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL. As passed by the House (see Digest 56), this bill includes various general provisions, applying to the Government generally, relating to prices of vehicles, alien employment, living quarters allowances in foreign countries, etc. In addition, the House committee broadened a provision prohibiting use of funds for publicity or propaganda designed to influence legislation, so as to make this provision applicable to the entire Government rather than to the appropriations contained in this bill. This bill also includes items for the Budget Bureau the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, and special activities relating to management improvement.

The committee report includes a statement as follows:

"The Committee takes note of the need for a focal point within the Executive Branch of the Government in the field of automatic data processing, and expects the Bureau of the Budget to take steps necessary to ensure that electronic data processing techniques will be employed where necessary in the interests of effectiveness and economy, and conversely that data processing devices will not be introduced when there is no clear justification in terms of economic value."

The committee report also requests that the 1962 Budget provide for direct financing of the President's Committee on Fund Raising Within the Federal Service rather than having this activity financed from defense appropriations as now done.

12. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9142, to provide for the payment of claims of persons who conveyed lands to the U. S. as a basis for lieu selections under the Act of June 4, 1897, and who have not heretofore received the lieu selection or a reconveyance of their lands (H. Rept. 1431). p. 6409

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8567, to revise the boundaries and change the name of the Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyo. (H. Rept. 1432). p. 6409

13. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Springer criticized what he called the "misconceptions that city people have with reference to American agriculture" regarding subsidies, and urged support for legislation which would "stabilize prices" and "remove surpluses hanging over the present market in the form of set-aside of grain now in Government storage bins." He was commended for his remarks by Reps. Nelsen, Kyl, and Quie. pp. 6386-88
14. INFLATION. Rep. St. George inserted a speech by Charles H. Brower, president of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, in which he criticized the effect of inflation on the American economy and morals. pp. 6394-6
15. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Received from this Department a report for Dec. 1959 relating to sales and disposals of CCC-owned or supported commodities. p. 6408
16. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Stratton said the Tariff Commission failed "so miserably" to meet the "increasingly serious problem of foreign imports and the disastrous effect which these imports are having on employment in America," and discussed his bill, H. R. 11418, which would place the determination of need for, and recommendations for relief in the hands of the Secretary of Labor. pp. 6373-4
Rep. Bailey inserted an article which discussed recent criticism by some Representatives that newspaper coverage of the tariff and trade issues has been biased in favor of greater tariff reductions. pp. 6378-86
Rep. Levering criticized the policy of allowing the Government to accept foreign bids to the detriment of domestic producers. pp. 6392-3
Rep. Ostertag inserted and discussed a study made by the Library of Congress "Exports, Imports, and the U. S. Balance of International Payments" which contains references to agricultural exports and imports. pp. 6398-402
17. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE. Rep. Lane commended the International Educational Exchange Program calling it a "liberating influence" which will "dissolve such artificial barriers as the Iron Curtain." pp. 6374-5

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bentley inserting results of his annual questionnaire, including questions on the farm problem. pp. A2762-4
Extension of remarks of Rep. Berry inserting a tabulation on a questionnaire and stating that "there were a large number of farmers who demanded a repeal of the present farm program, saying 'it is only making the large farmers larger and the small farmer smaller.'" pp. A2766-7
Rep. Allen inserted an article, "Shuman Says Ike's Guidelines Are Consistent With Farm Bureau Policies." p. A2772
Extension of remarks of Rep. Levering inserting an editorial comment and stating that it "points up one of the reasons why the conservation reserve, a new version of the soil bank, ... is unacceptable to farmers, businessmen, and consumer alike." p. A2817
19. MEAT IMPORTS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Church inserting Sen. McGee's statement before the U. S. Tariff Commission in support of the action by the sheep industry in seeking relief from certain foreign imports of lamb, mutton, and live animals. p. A2766

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11389

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 29, 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office of the President and sundry general Government
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, namely:

1

TITLE I

2

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U.S.C. 102), \$150,000.

7

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

8

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9

For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel, and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$2,398,500.

19

SPECIAL PROJECTS

20

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, \$1,500,000:

1 *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of this appro-
 2 priation may be used to reimburse the appropriation for
 3 "Salaries and expenses, The White House Office", for
 4 administrative services.

5 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

6 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, re-
 7 furnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
 8 electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the
 9 Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be
 10 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
 11 the provisions of this or any other Act, \$505,000.

12 EXTRAORDINARY ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

13 For extraordinary alterations, repairs, furniture, and
 14 furnishings of the Executive Mansion and Grounds, to be
 15 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
 16 any other provisions of this or any other Act, \$100,000,
 17 to remain available until expended.

18 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget,
 21 including not to exceed \$115,000 for expenses of travel,
 22 and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by
 23 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
 24 at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, \$4,900,-
 25 000.

1 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its
4 functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C.
5 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
6 \$400); not exceeding \$10,000 for expenses of travel; and
7 press clippings (not exceeding \$300); \$390,000.

8 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the National Security
11 Council, including services as authorized by section 15 of
12 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not in
13 excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; purchase of one
14 passenger motor vehicle; and acceptance and utilization of
15 voluntary and uncompensated services; \$779,000.

16 PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

17 ORGANIZATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Com-
20 mittee on Government Organization, established by Execu-
21 tive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as
22 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
23 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for indi-
24 viduals, \$50,000.

1 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

2 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

3 NATIONAL DEFENSE

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
5 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may design-
6 ate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding
7 the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation
8 and employment of persons in the Government service as he
9 may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies
10 affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may
11 arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year,
12 \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
13 shall be available for allocation to finance a function or
14 project for which function or project a budget estimate of
15 appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the
16 Eighty-sixth Congress or the first session of the Eighty-
17 seventh Congress, and such appropriation denied after con-
18 sideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives
19 or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

20 EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

21 For expenses necessary to assist the President in im-
22 proving the management of executive agencies and in ob-
23 taining greater economy and efficiency through the establish-
24 ment of more efficient business methods in Government
25 operations, including services as authorized by section 15

1 of the Act of August 2 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for
2 individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, by allocation to any
3 agency or office in the executive branch for the conduct,
4 under the general direction of the Bureau of the Budget, of
5 examinations and appraisals of, and the development and
6 installation of improvements in, the organization and opera-
7 tions of such agency or of other agencies in the executive
8 branch, \$40,000, to remain available until expended, and to
9 be available without regard to the provisions of subsection
10 (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

11 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
14 the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the
15 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries;
16 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
17 cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and
18 its territories and possessions; not to exceed \$69,000
19 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space
20 in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only)
21 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of
22 official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required
23 by law of such countries; \$1,320,000: *Provided*, That
24 where station allowance has been authorized by the
25 Department of the Army for officers of the Army serving

1 the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allow-
2 ance shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces
3 assigned to the Commission while serving at the same for-
4 eign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made avail-
5 able for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further,*
6 That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers
7 of the Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of
8 the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided
9 for civilian members of the Commission: *Provided further,*
10 That the Commission shall reimburse other Government
11 agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and
12 allowances of personnel assigned to it.

13 CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

14 During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$1,000 of
15 funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be avail-
16 able for travel expenses (other than in connection with dedi-
17 cations of memorials).

18 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of
21 the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including
22 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
23 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem
24 for individuals; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of travel;
25 advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies

1 for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the
2 functions of the Commission; hire of motor vehicles for field
3 use only; and employment of aliens; \$260,000, and in addi-
4 tion \$40,000 (to be merged with this appropriation) to be
5 derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a)
6 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012a).

7 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities
10 Control Board, including services as authorized by section
11 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), not to
12 exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed
13 \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals,
14 \$395,000.

15 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

17 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
18 maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year
19 in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (5 U.S.C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor
21 vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed
22 at \$1,500 except station wagons for which the maximum
23 shall be \$1,950.

24 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the

1 current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained
2 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-
3 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the
4 United States (including any agency the majority of the
5 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
6 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
7 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,
8 (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the
9 date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizen-
10 ship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
11 of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who
12 owes allegiance to the United States, or (4) is an alien from
13 the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States
14 for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose
15 of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall
16 be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of
17 this section with respect to his status have been complied
18 with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false
19 affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
20 shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not
21 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
22 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substi-
23 tution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided fur-*
24 *ther*, That any payment made to any officer or employee
25 contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable

1 in action by the Federal Government. This section shall
2 not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or
3 to nationals of those countries allied with the United States
4 in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment
5 of translators, or to temporary employment in the field
6 service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

7 SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments
8 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,
9 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
10 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
11 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
12 1930 (5 U.S.C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
13 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
14 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in
15 accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations
16 of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
17 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
18 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to
19 the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of
20 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

21 SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current
22 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
23 to any person for the filling of any position for which he
24 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
25 to approve the nomination of said person.

1 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in
2 this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be
3 used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and
4 future volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and
5 such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the
6 understanding that latest published cumulative annual pocket
7 parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished
8 free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the cur
9 rent or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

10 SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other
11 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of
12 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
13 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 841),
14 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds
15 are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia;
16 services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August
17 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and the objects specified under
18 this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to
19 the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in
20 the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That
21 in the event any functions budgeted as administrative ex-
22 penses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other
23 funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be
24 correspondingly reduced.

25 SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any

1 wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for the
2 purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase
3 or construction of any office building, without specific author-
4 ity in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any depart-
5 ment or agency of the United States Government or by any
6 corporation owned by the United States Government.

7 SEC. 208. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July
8 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including cur-
9 rencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used
10 by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropria-
11 tions are made for the current fiscal year (including the
12 carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such
13 credits), only when reimbursement therefor is made to the
14 Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency con-
15 cerned: *Provided*, That such credits received as exchange
16 allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may
17 be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar
18 items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law,
19 without reimbursement to the Treasury: *Provided further*,
20 That nothing in section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952,
21 or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making
22 of new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements,
23 or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year, in
24 any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive
25 agreements for periods in excess of one year were permitted

1 prior to the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2)
2 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C.
3 App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such con-
4 tracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject
5 to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits
6 as provided by law.

7 SEC. 209. No part of any appropriation contained in this
8 or any other Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by
9 any individual, corporation, or agency included in this or any
10 other Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
11 designed to support or defeat legislation pending before
12 Congress.

13 SEC. 210. This Act may be cited as the "General Gov-
14 ernment Matters Appropriation Act, 1961".

Passed the House of Representatives March 28, 1960.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

86TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 11389

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

MARCH 29, 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

June 15, 1960

8. LANDS; ELECTRIFICATION. The Government Operations Committee approved two reports, "Land Appraisal Practices, Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Arizona" and "Electric Power Contract for Yellowstone National Park." p. D557
9. APPROPRIATIONS; ITEM VETO. Rep. Schwengel spoke in support of legislation to give the President authority to veto individual items in appropriation bills, and reviewed the history of the item veto as it has been used in the various States. pp. 11831-3

SENATE

10. MILK; PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 2917, to modify the price support level for milk and butterfat (S. Rept. 1592). p. 11705
11. COTTON; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; LAND GRANT COLLEGES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: p. D554
- H. R. 12115, to extend the present minimum national marketing quota for extra-long staple cotton to the 1961 crop;
- H. R. 11646, with amendment, to amend the act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to collect and publish statistics of the grade and staple length of cotton by defining certain offenses in connection with the sampling of cotton classification and providing a penalty provision;
- S. 3117, to treat all basic agricultural commodities alike with respect to the cost of remeasuring acreage allotments; and
- S. 3450, relating to the endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, to increase the authorized appropriations for resident teaching grants to land-grant institutions.
12. PERSONNEL. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 3485, to provide for the payment of travel and transportation costs for persons selected for appointment to certain positions in the U. S. (S. Rept. 1584). pp. 11705
- The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 766, to amend existing laws so as to modify the strict penalty provision in title 5, U. S. Code, for the use of Government-owned vehicles and aircraft for other than official purposes and give to the heads of departments or agencies the discretion of fixing the disciplinary action in any given case (S. Rept. 1587). p. 11705
- The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported an original bill, S. 3672, to increase the salaries of Federal classified and postal employees (S. Rept. 1590). p. 11705
- The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7758, to improve the administration of overseas activities of the Government by providing for the establishment of a coordinated and uniform system for more effectively compensating Government employees for additional costs, and for hardships and inconveniences, incident to their working assignments in overseas areas and providing for uniformity of treatment for all overseas employees to the extent justified by relative conditions of employment; and S. 3421, relating to payment of death benefits under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act. p. D555
13. FORESTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. J. Res. 95, providing for the acceleration of the reforestation programs of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. p. D554

Sen. Goldwater commended the Forest Service on their work in creating "a very unique playground out of land that was of little value to either the citizenry or the Forest Service" and suggested that similar programs throughout the U. S. would be of value. pp. 11712-3

14. WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following watershed projects: Caney Creek, Ky.; Chippewa Creek, Ohio; Ischua Creek, N. Y.; Mill Creek, Pa.; North Broad River, Ga.; North Fork of Little River, Ky.; and West Fork, Clarks River, Ky. p. D554
15. WILDLIFE; CHEMICAL PESTICIDES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report with amendment (but did not actually report) S. 3473, requiring consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and appropriate State agencies prior to instituting programs using chemical pesticides in biological control. The "Daily Digest" states that this bill was amended by the substitution of the language of H. R. 12419, a similar bill which has been reported by the House. p. D555
16. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 11998, but deferred final consideration until today, June 16. pp. 11784-5
17. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee voted to report with amendments to the full committee this bill, H. R. 11389. p. D554
18. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee voted to report with amendments to the full committee this bill, H. R. 11776. p. D554
19. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report with amendment (but did not actually report) S. 3228, relating to issuance of certificates of convenience and necessity by the ICC to certain common carriers by motor vehicle. p. D555
The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 3278, to amend the Housing Act of 1954 to assist State and local governments and their instrumentalities in improving mass transportation services in metropolitan areas (S. Rept. 1591). p. 11705
20. BOTANICAL GARDEN. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment S. 2919, to authorize the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to study and investigate the desirability and feasibility of establishing a national tropical botanic garden in Hawaii (S. Rept. 1589). p. 11705
21. INFORMATION; PUBLICATIONS. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 3579, to authorize agencies of the Government of the U. S. to pay in advance for required publications (S. Rept. 1583). p. 11705
Received a report by the Comptroller General "Refusals to the General Accounting Office of Access to Records of the Executive Departments and Agencies" (S. Doc. 108). p. 11707
22. CONTRACTS; PURCHASING. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment S. 3487, to amend the "Anti-Kickback Statute" to extend it to all negotiated contracts (S. Rept. 1585). p. 11705
23. LANDS. Received from the Defense Department proposed legislation to provide for the withdrawal from the public domain of lands in the Ladd-Eielson, Big Delta,

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 17 and
June 18, 1960
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed: Federal pay bill; Labor-New appropriation bill; omnibus flood control bill. Senate committee reported general Government matters and independent offices appropriation bills. House Rules Committee cleared Poage farm bill. House passed mutual security appropriation bill. (Highlights continued on page 7.)

SENATE - June 17

1. FEDERAL PAY BILL. Passed, 62-17, this bill, H. R. 9883, without amendment. The bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 12053-4, 12062-101
Rejected the following amendments:
By Sen. Carlson, 28-54, to provide for an increase averaging 6% rather than 7½% for classified employees. pp. 12063-71
By Sen. Ellender, 19-63, to limit increases to employees whose salary is not over \$10,000. pp. 12071-8
By Sen. Ellender, 23-58, to eliminate legislative employees from the bill. pp. 12078-82
By Sen. Church, to confine the bill to postal workers, 22-58. pp. 12082-8
By Sen. Dirksen, 11-70, to authorize the President to adjust pay to make it comparable to that in private enterprise. pp. 12088-97

Rejected, 21-56, a motion by Rep. Ervin to recommit the bill with instructions to report it back in separate bills for (1) postal and (2) other employees. pp. 12097-101

As passed, the bill includes provisions as follows: Provides for a general increase of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ in the pay for Government employees. Increases salaries of the chief legal officers of departments from \$19,000 to \$20,000. Establishes the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary in HEW. Provides 5 additional supergrades in ICC.

Labor-HEW appropriation

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 63-6, with amendments the/ bill, H. R. 11390. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 12177, 12224, 12230-43

The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11389, the general Government matters appropriation bill (S. Rept. 1610), and H. R. 11776, the independent offices appropriation bill (S. Rept. 1611). p. 12045

3. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed, 70-5, with amendments H. R. 7634, the omnibus flood control and rivers and harbors bill (pp. 12177-224). A letter from Assistant Secretary Peterson to Sen. Bush, comparing distribution of approved installation cost for flood prevention measures with that proposed in the Uniform Cost-Sharing Act, was inserted in the Record. (pp. 12218-222). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 12224).

4. IMPORTS. Agreed to conference reports on the following bills: H. R. 9881, to extend the existing law relating to free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders (p. 12225). H. R. 9322, to make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool (pp. 12225-6). H. R. 9862, to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe-last roughing or for shoe-last finishing and for 3 years on casein (pp. 12226-30).

5. PUBLIC DEBT; TAXATION. Began debate on H. R. 12381, to extend for 1 year the public debt limit and the existing corporate normal-tax rate and certain excise-tax rates. pp. 12243-50

6. LIFE INSURANCE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 3421, to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act so as to provide authority for the Commission to determine claimants if no claim is filed (S. Rept. 1609). p. 12045

7. FARM LABOR. The names of Sens. Humphrey, Hart, Douglas, McNamara, Murray, Dodd, Proxmire, Clarke, and Young of Ohio were added as cosponsors of S. 3666, to extend the Mexican farm labor program for 2 years and to amend it to provide certain safeguards for the protection of domestic agricultural workers. pp. 12051, 12252

8. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. Both Houses received from the State Department a report on U. S. contributions to international organizations for the fiscal year 1959. pp. 12043, 12175

HOUSE - JUNE 17

9. FARM PROGRAM. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 12261, the Poage farm bill to modify market adjustment and price support programs for wheat and feed grains and to provide a high-protein food distribution program. p. 12159
10. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. By a vote of 258 to 154, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 12619. pp. 12102-59, 12170-1

Calendar No. 1673

86TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE }

REPORT
No. 1610

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

JUNE 17, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 11389]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 11389) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House..... \$13, 787, 500

Amount of increase by Senate (net)..... 610, 000

Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... 14, 397, 500

Amount of appropriations, 1960..... 13, 513, 500

Amount of regular and supplemental estimates, 1961.. 14, 627, 500

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the estimates for 1961..... 230, 000

Over the appropriations for 1960..... 884, 000

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

The committee recommends restoration of \$200,000, to provide the full budget estimate of \$5,100,000. The committee is advised that the additional 22 positions are essential to enable the Bureau to discharge its assigned responsibilities in an effective manner.

The committee further recommends increasing the maximum daily rate of compensation which can be paid to consultants from \$50 to \$75, in order that the Bureau may secure the required consulting services from outstanding individuals in business and technical fields.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

Restoration of \$310,000 is recommended by the committee to provide the full budget estimate of \$350,000 for expenses of management improvement. The committee is advised that 18 projects have been completed since 1954 and that 7 projects are now in process. The examples of savings resulting from completed projects is impressive, and the committee believes it is important to provide the President with available funds in the amount of \$469,394 for 1961 through the restoration recommended.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The committee considered the budget estimate for 1961, as submitted in Senate Document No. 106, in the amount of \$175,000, for salaries and expenses for this new Commission, established by Public Law 86-380 on September 24, 1959. An appropriation of \$50,000 for 1960 was provided in a supplemental last year.

The Commission is composed of 26 members—3 public, 3 executive branch, 3 Senators, 3 Representatives, 4 Governors, 3 State legislators, 4 mayors, and 3 county officers. It has a broad scope of activity under its authorization to increase the effectiveness of the American system of Federal Government. At a meeting on May 25 the Commission selected three major areas for their initial attention: taxation and revenues, the emerging intergovernmental problems of the large metropolitan areas, and the general structure and organizations of State and local governments, their relationships with one another and with the National Government.

In view of the fact that this new organization is just embarking upon this broad activity, the committee recommends starting conservatively in this first full year with \$100,000, until the budget requirements can be more definitely ascertained.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The committee considered a budget amendment for 1961, as submitted in Senate Document No. 106, in the amount of \$150,000 additional, to handle workload anticipated from pending legislation or agreement. The committee has denied the request until more definite need may be shown later in the fiscal year.

The committee agrees with the House allowance of \$260,000, plus \$40,000 from the war claims fund.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1960, AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN BILL FOR 1961**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961	Recommended in House bill for 1961	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961	House bill
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT							
Compensation of the President.....	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000			
The White House Office.....	2,221,000	2,398,500	2,398,500	2,398,500	+\$177,500		
Special projects.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000			
Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	475,000	505,000	505,000	505,000	+30,000		
Extraordinary alterations and repairs.....		100,000	100,000	100,000	+100,000		
Bureau of the Budget.....	4,665,000	5,100,000	4,900,000	5,100,000	+435,000		+\$200,000
Council of Economic Advisers.....	395,000	395,000	390,000	390,000	–5,000	–\$5,000	
National Security Council.....	792,000	779,000	779,000	779,000	–13,000		
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	57,500	50,000	50,000	50,000	–7,500		
Total, Executive Office of the President.....	10,255,500	10,977,500	10,772,500	10,972,500	+717,000	–5,000	+200,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT							
Emergency fund for the President, national defense.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Expenses of management improvement.....	125,000	350,000	40,000	350,000	+225,000		+310,000
Total, funds appropriated to the President.....	1,125,000	1,350,000	1,040,000	1,350,000	+225,000		+310,000
ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS							
Salaries and expenses.....	50,000	4175,000		100,000	+50,000	–75,000	+100,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 4.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1960 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1961—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961	Recom- mended in House bill for 1961	Amount rec- ommended in Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961	House bill
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,295,000	\$1,320,000	\$1,320,000	\$1,320,000	+\$25,000		
Construction of memorials and cemeteries.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission.....	1,295,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	+\$25,000		
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses.....	2 408,000	3 410,000	3 260,000	3 260,000	—148,000	—\$150,000	
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD							
Salaries and expenses.....	380,000	395,000	395,000	395,000	+\$15,000		
Grand total.....	13,513,500	14,627,500	13,787,500	14,397,500	+\$84,000	—230,000	+\$610,000

¹ Language only.² In addition \$50,000 by transfer from war claims fund.³ In addition \$40,000 by transfer from war claims fund.⁴ Contained in S. Doc. No. 106.⁵ Additional \$150,000 requested in S. Doc. No. 106.

Calendar No. 1673

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11389

[Report No. 1610]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 29, 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 17, 1960

Reported by Mr. MAGNUSON, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office of the President and sundry general Government
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, namely:

1

TITLE I

2

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U.S.C. 102), \$150,000.

7

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

8

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9

For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel, and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$2,398,500.

19

SPECIAL PROJECTS

20

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, \$1,500,000:

25

1 *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of this appro-
2 priation may be used to reimburse the appropriation for
3 "Salaries and expenses, The White House Office", for
4 administrative services.

5 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

6 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, re-
7 furnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
8 electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the
9 Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be
10 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
11 the provisions of this or any other Act, \$505,000.

12 EXTRAORDINARY ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

13 For extraordinary alterations, repairs, furniture, and
14 furnishings of the Executive Mansion and Grounds, to be
15 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
16 any other provisions of this or any other Act, \$100,000,
17 to remain available until expended.

18 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget,
21 including not to exceed \$115,000 for expenses of travel,
22 and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by
23 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
24 at rates not to exceed ~~\$50~~ \$75 per diem for individuals,
25 ~~\$4,900,000~~ \$5,100,000.

1 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its
4 functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C.
5 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
6 \$400); not exceeding \$10,000 for expenses of travel; and
7 press clippings (not exceeding \$300); \$390,000.

8 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the National Security
11 Council, including services as authorized by section 15 of
12 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not in
13 excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; purchase of one
14 passenger motor vehicle; and acceptance and utilization of
15 voluntary and uncompensated services; \$779,000.

16 PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

17 ORGANIZATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Com-
20 mittee on Government Organization, established by Execu-
21 tive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as
22 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
23 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for indi-
24 viduals, \$50,000.

1 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

2 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

3 NATIONAL DEFENSE

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
5 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate,
6 and without regard to such provisions of law regarding
7 the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation
8 and employment of persons in the Government service as he
9 may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies
10 affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may
11 arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year,
12 \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
13 shall be available for allocation to finance a function or
14 project for which function or project a budget estimate of
15 appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the
16 Eighty-sixth Congress or the first session of the Eighty-
17 seventh Congress, and such appropriation denied after consideration
18 thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives
19 or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

20 EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

21 For expenses necessary to assist the President in improving
22 the management of executive agencies and in obtaining
23 greater economy and efficiency through the establishment
24 of more efficient business methods in Government

1 operations, including services as authorized by section 15
 2 of the Act of August 2 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for
 3 individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, by allocation to any
 4 agency or office in the executive branch for the conduct,
 5 under the general direction of the Bureau of the Budget, of
 6 examinations and appraisals of, and the development and
 7 installation of improvements in, the organization and opera-
 8 tions of such agency or of other agencies in the executive
 9 branch, ~~\$40,000~~ \$350,000, to remain available until ex-
 10 pended, and to be available without regard to the provisions
 11 of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
 12 amended.

13 *ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERN-*
 14 *MENTAL RELATIONS*

15 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

16 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of*
 17 *the Act of September 24, 1959 (73 Stat. 703-706),*
 18 *\$100,000.*

19 *AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION*
 20 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

21 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
 22 the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the
 23 acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries;
 24 purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national
 25 cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and

1 its territories and possessions; not to exceed \$69,000
2 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space
3 in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only)
4 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of
5 official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required
6 by law of such countries; \$1,320,000: *Provided*, That
7 where station allowance has been authorized by the
8 Department of the Army for officers of the Army serving
9 the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allow-
10 ance shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces
11 assigned to the Commission while serving at the same for-
12 eign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made avail-
13 able for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*,
14 That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers
15 of the Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of
16 the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided
17 for civilian members of the Commission: *Provided further*,
18 That the Commission shall reimburse other Government
19 agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and
20 allowances of personnel assigned to it.

21 CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

22 During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$1,000 of
23 funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be avail-
24 able for travel expenses (other than in connection with dedi-
25 cations of memorials).

1 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of
4 the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including
5 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
6 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem
7 for individuals; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of travel;
8 advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies
9 for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the
10 functions of the Commission; hire of motor vehicles for field
11 use only; and employment of aliens; \$260,000, and in addi-
12 tion \$40,000 (to be merged with this appropriation) to be
13 derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a)
14 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012a).

15 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities
18 Control Board, including services as authorized by section
19 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), not to
20 exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed
21 \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals,
22 \$395,000.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed at \$1,500 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be \$1,950.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States, or (4) is an alien from

1 the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States
2 for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose
3 of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall
4 be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of
5 this section with respect to his status have been complied
6 with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false
7 affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
8 shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not
9 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
10 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substi-
11 tution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided fur-*
12 *ther*, That any payment made to any officer or employee
13 contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable
14 in action by the Federal Government. This section shall
15 not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or
16 to nationals of those countries allied with the United States
17 in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment
18 of translators, or to temporary employment in the field
19 service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

20 SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments
21 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,
22 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
23 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
24 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
25 1930 (5 U.S.C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-

1 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed
2 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in
3 accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations
4 of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
5 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
6 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to
7 the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of
8 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

9 SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current
10 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
11 to any person for the filling of any position for which he
12 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
13 to approve the nomination of said person.

14 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in
15 this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be
16 used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and
17 future volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and
18 such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the
19 understanding that latest published cumulative annual pocket
20 parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished
21 free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the cur
22 rent or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

23 SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other
24 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of
25 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government

1 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 841),
2 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds
3 are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia;
4 services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August
5 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and the objects specified under
6 this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to
7 the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in
8 the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That
9 in the event any functions budgeted as administrative ex-
10 penses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other
11 funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be
12 correspondingly reduced.

13 SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any
14 wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for the
15 purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase
16 or construction of any office building, without specific author-
17 ity in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any depart-
18 ment or agency of the United States Government or by any
19 corporation owned by the United States Government.

20 SEC. 208. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July
21 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including cur-
22 rencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used
23 by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropria-

1 tions are made for the current fiscal year (including the
2 carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such
3 credits), only when reimbursement therefor is made to the
4 Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency con-
5 cerned: *Provided*, That such credits received as exchange
6 allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may
7 be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar
8 items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law,
9 without reimbursement to the Treasury: *Provided further*,
10 That nothing in section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952,
11 or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making
12 of new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements,
13 or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year, in
14 any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive
15 agreements for periods in excess of one year were permitted
16 prior to the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2)
17 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C.
18 App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such con-
19 tracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject
20 to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits
21 as provided by law.

22 SEC. 209. No part of any appropriation contained in this
23 or any other Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by

1 any individual, corporation, or agency included in this or any
2 other Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
3 designed to support or defeat legislation pending before
4 Congress.

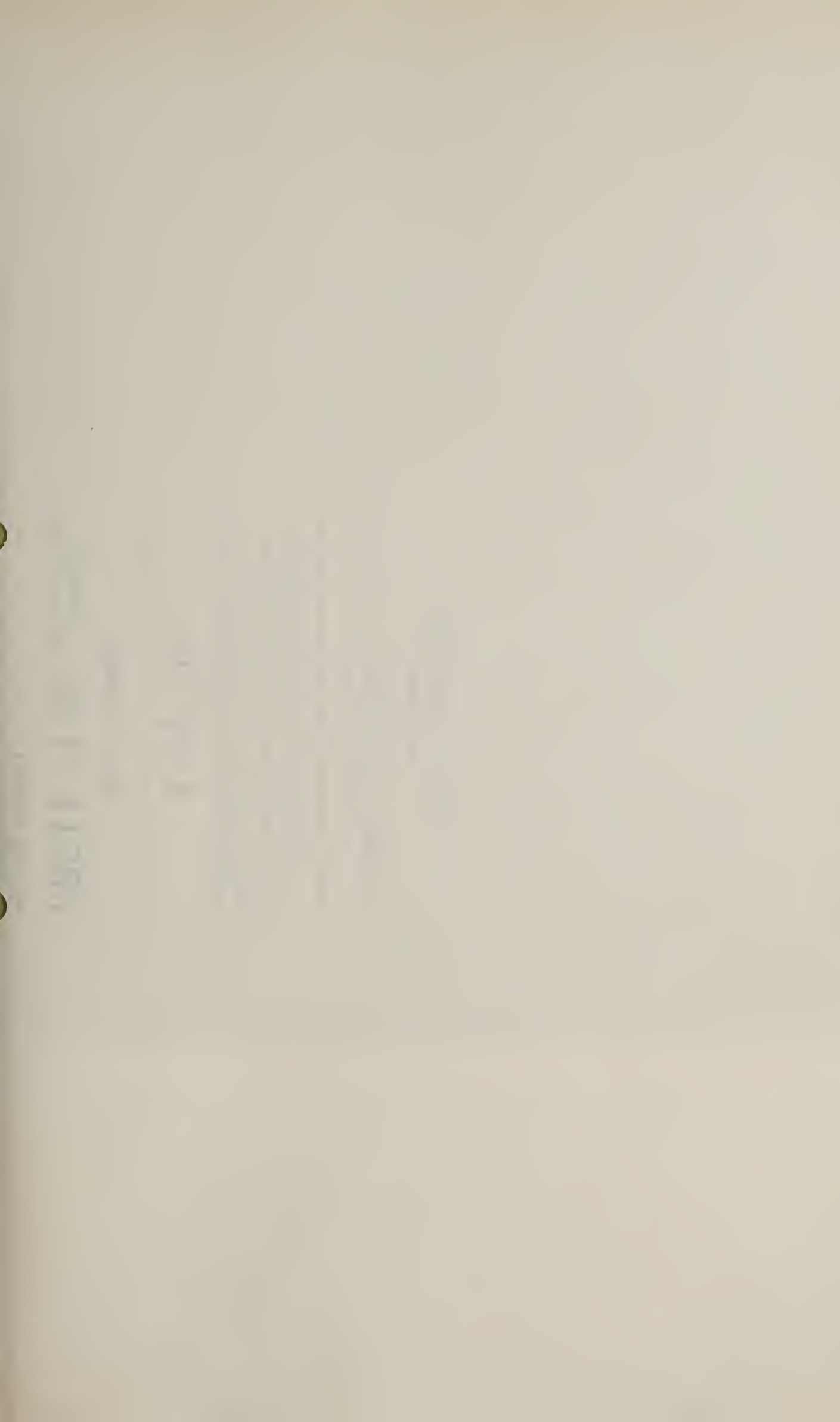
5 SEC. 210. This Act may be cited as the "General Gov-
6 ernment Matters Appropriation Act, 1961".

Passed the House of Representatives March 28, 1960.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.



86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11389

[Report No. 1610]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

MARCH 29, 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 17, 1960

Reported with amendments

June 22, 1960

10. APPROPRIATIONS; ITEM VETO. Rep. Schwengel reviewed the arguments, pro and con, concerning proposals to give the President authority to veto individual items in appropriation bills. pp. 12854-6
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack stated that the supplemental appropriation bill will be considered next after the farm bill is disposed of. p. 12798

SENATE

12. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Passed by a vote of 75 to 8, with amendments, this bill, H. R. 11776. (pp. 12709, 12726-45) Senate conferees were appointed. p. 12745
13. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Passed by a vote of 81 to 1, with amendments, this bill, H. R. 11389. (pp. ~~12745~~, 12749-55) Senate conferees were appointed. p. 12755
14. CIVIL DEFENSE. Sen. Young criticized the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization as being outdated and called for a scrapping of "civil defense as now conducted." p. 12682
15. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 95, to provide for the acceleration of the various reforestation programs of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior (S. Rept. 1653). p. 12672
16. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey criticized the administration programs in the fields of rural development, strategic stockpiling of food, national and international food and fiber program, and industrial uses. Sens. Dirksen and Case defended the administration programs and discussed the Public Law 480 program. pp. 12712-24
17. FOREST ROADS. The Public Works Committee voted to report with amendments (but did not actually report) H. R. 10495, to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1962 and 1963 for the construction of certain highways, including authorization for the construction of forest highways and forest development roads and trails. The "Daily Digest" states that the bill was amended to include the language of S. 3290, which extends the share payable on public domain roads, exclusive of those on forest lands, and S. 3412, relating to payments on Federal-aid projects undertaken by a Federal agency. p. D592
18. LANDS. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 11522, authorizing conveyance of certain U. S. land to States and other political subdivisions for highway improvements, and S. 3260, authorizing the Secretary of the Army to modify certain leases entered into for the provision of recreational facilities in reservoir areas. p. D593
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 2806, to revise the boundaries of the Coronado National Memorial and to authorize the repair and maintenance of an access road thereto (S. Rept. 1654). pp. 12671-2
19. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 3228, relating to the issuance of certificates of convenience and necessity by the ICC to certain common carriers by motor vehicle (S. Rept. 1648). p. 12671

20. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7758, to improve the administration of overseas activities of the U. S. Government (S. Rept. 1647). p. 12671
The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. Res. 338, relating to tenure of office of individuals appointed to Government administrative and policymaking posts; and with amendment, H. R. 5196, to increase the per diem allowance for Government employees in a travel status from \$12 to \$16. p. D592
21. VETERANS' BENEFITS. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendments S. 3274, to permit certain veterans pursuing courses of vocational rehabilitation training to continue in pursuit thereof for such period as may be necessary to complete such courses (S. Rept. 1644); and with amendment, S. 3275, to extend, with respect to World War II veterans, guaranteed loan programs relating to home, farm, and business loans (S. Rept. 1646). p. 12672
22. MINERALS. Passed as reported H. R. 10445, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920. (pp. 12757-61) Senate conferees were appointed (p. 12761).
23. MINIMUM WAGE. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) an original bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act relating to minimum wage. The "Daily Digest" states that, as approved, the bill would increase "the minimum wage to \$1.15 per hour for the first year, \$1.20 an hour for the second year, and \$1.25 an hour thereafter; and would provide coverage for an additional 5 million employees, principally in the retail and service trades." p. D592
24. WATER. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 3625, to establish a Wabash Basin Interagency Water Resources Commission. p. D592
25. AIR POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 3103, to provide for public hearings on air pollution problems, and to extend the duration of the air pollution control law. pp. D592-3
Sen. Keating urged support for legislation to combat air pollution and inserted a letter from HEW pointing out the need for such legislation. pp. 12711-2
26. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee approved the following watershed projects: Big Prairie and French Creeks, Ala.; Misteguary Creek, Mich.; Upper Black Bear Creek, Okla.; Mill Run, Pa.; Reelfoot-Indian Creeks, Tenn.; and Olmitos and Garcias Creeks, Tex. p. D593
27. AUDIT REPORT. Both Houses received an audit report on the Federal Housing Administration and the Housing and Home Finance Agency for the fiscal year 1959. pp. 12671, 12859
28. LAMB AND WOOL IMPORTS. Sen. Mansfield inserted an article commending Sen. McGee's recent speech in the Senate in support of "fixed quotas on imports of live sheep and lambs, lamb and mutton." pp. 12694-5

promote peace. They are war treaties, not peace treaties. They make no provision for avoiding war, they only assure that if another country gets involved in war, we will come in on their side. I would prefer to see these treaties include sections outlining the steps that would be taken to prevent war, before they come to the part about the United States coming to the defense of someone else.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11389) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the further consideration of this bill there be allowed not to exceed 10 minutes on any amendment and not to exceed 30 minutes on the bill, with the available time to be equally divided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, this bill provides funds for the Executive Office of the President, which includes the White House office, the Bureau of the Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, the National Security Council, and the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization. The bill also includes funds to be appropriated to the President for the emergency fund for the President, national defense, and funds for the expenses for management improvement, and funds for the American Battle Monuments Commission, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, and the Subversive Activities Control Board.

A new agency, added this year, is the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, which was authorized last September.

The bill, as reported to the Senate by the Senate Appropriations Committee, calls for appropriations in the total amount of \$14,397,500, which is \$510,000 more than the amount voted by the House of Representatives, but is \$230,000 under the budget.

Three amendments are recommended.

One amendment would restore \$200,000 to the Bureau of the Budget, for its full budget estimate.

Another amendment would add \$310,000 for expenses of management improvement, to bring that fund up to \$470,000. The fund is used to study and bring about solutions to management problems and to make administrative improvements in the legislative branch, a matter on which a study is now in progress.

The third amendment is for the President's Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. That Commission began last year with \$50,000, under the supplemental appropriation bill. It requested \$175,000 this year; but the committee felt the Commission should start conservatively, and therefore the committee provided for \$100,000, by means of an amendment. The House has not yet considered this item.

I know that my friends in the Senate who are members of this Commission will submit an amendment, and will have something to say about it.

Frankly, the committee did not know a great deal about the new organization, and is a little gun shy of new items. So the committee proposed that we let the Commission get started. The committee did not have the benefit of a great deal of testimony about the Commission; and the House committee has not had any testimony at all about the Commission.

So I am sure the Senate will be glad to hear from these members of the Commission.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN] and myself, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments are first to be considered.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, it may be that our amendment is in the nature of a perfecting amendment to one of the committee amendments. So I suggest that the chairman of the committee ask that that committee amendment be subject to this amendment.

Mr. MAGNUSON. First, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc and that the bill as thus amended be considered as original text, for the purpose of amendment, provided that no point of order be considered to have been waived by reason of this order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading "Title I—Executive Office of the President—Bureau of the Budget—Salaries and Expenses", on page 3, line 24, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$50" and insert "\$75", and in line 25, to strike out "\$4,900,000" and insert "\$5,100,000".

Under the heading "Funds Appropriated to the President—Emergency Fund for the President—Expenses of Management Improvement", on page 6, line 9, after the word "branch", to strike out "\$40,000" and insert "\$350,000".

On page 6, after line 12, to insert:

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL
RELATIONS
Salaries and expenses

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 24, 1959 (73 Stat. 703-706), \$100,000.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I am glad to have the amendment submitted by the Senator from Maine considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], on behalf of himself and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 6, in line 18, it is proposed to strike out "\$100,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$175,000".

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How much time does the Senator from Maine yield to himself?

Mr. MUSKIE. Two minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, this amendment relates to one of the subjects touched upon by the distinguished Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

The purpose of the amendment is to increase the appropriation for the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations from the committee's recommendation of \$100,000 to the amount requested by the Commission and approved by the Bureau of the Budget; namely, \$175,000.

I wish to make two points, briefly, in order not to consume too much time, and to leave the maximum amount of time for any questions which Senators may have.

The first point is that the Commission was created last year, by the Congress. The field of intergovernmental relations is an extremely broad one. In submitting its budget, the Commission bore in mind that it would be impossible to cover this entire field. So its objective has been to select within this broad field an area with which it could conceivably deal in the coming year.

The Members of the Commission include three Governors, three Members of this body, three Members of the other body, and a large number of distinguished public officials and public representatives from all over the country.

Within the last 2 weeks the Commission met in Washington, with almost a full attendance, and approved a program for the coming year.

The Commission proposes to do the necessary work in three ways:

First of all, by soliciting private research organizations for such assistance as they can provide without governmental expense.

Second, to employ consultants on a part-time basis, from time to time, for special projects.

Third, to develop a very small staff, consisting of only three professional people, relative to the Commission's work, to work on a continuing basis.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time the Senator from Maine has yielded to himself has expired.

Mr. MUSKIE. I yield myself 1 more minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maine is recognized for 1 more minute.

Mr. MUSKIE. I point out that the budget which has been recommended is a minimum one, not a maximum one in any degree whatsoever.

If the Commission's funds are cut to \$100,000, it is very unlikely, in my judgment, that the product of its work over the next year will be worth even the \$100,000. I consider the \$175,000 a minimum.

We have distinguished Governors and Senators and outstanding people from all over the country serving on the Commission; and I believe we should give them the minimum tools they will require.

The other point I wish to make is that the House of Representatives has

not had an opportunity to consider this item. So the figure which we shall send to conference will be the maximum one the conference can consider.

Therefore, I suggest that the \$175,000 figure is the minimum which we should send to conference.

I have discussed this with the chairman of the committee, and he has agreed to accept the amendment for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The additional time the Senator from Maine has yielded to himself has expired.

Two minutes remain available to the proponents of the amendment.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I should like to concur in all that the distinguished Senator from Maine has said.

The three Members of the House of Representatives and the three Members of the Senate who are members of the Commission agree that \$175,000 is the minimum requirement for the efficient functioning of this Commission.

Therefore, I urge the Senate to adopt this amendment, as offered by the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE] and myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the remaining time in opposition to the amendment yielded back?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of the time available to those in opposition to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Maine.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 8, in line 11, it is proposed to strike out "\$260,000", and to insert "\$410,000."

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes, which I believe is the maximum time available to the proponents. However, I do not intend to use all that time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment would be to increase the amount of funds made available to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission by \$150,000.

When the committee held hearings on the provision, the amount requested was \$260,000, which was exactly the amount the committee allowed; but on June 1, a supplemental request was submitted of \$150,000, and that amount was not added by the committee.

The Commission is in the final stage of negotiations, or perhaps negotiations have been completed—I believe they have been—whereby Poland is making a large foreign claims settlement.

The effect of the \$150,000 would be to enable the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to function at its present level. No new employees would be provided for.

I believe, in view of the great load being thrown on the Commission as a

result of the Polish settlement, the Commission is entitled to this amount.

I point out this amount does not represent \$150,000 that the Federal Government ultimately will have to pay. Poland, in its settlement, agrees that this much will be a charge against the Polish Government. In other words, this amount is a part of the claim itself.

The additional money will enable the Commission to function effectively and efficiently, and carry on with its present staff. I think, by all means, the amount should be allowed.

I hope the chairman will agree to take the amendment to conference, because when the bill passed the House this estimate was not available, and the House had no opportunity to pass upon it. As a matter of fact, when the hearings were held, the information was not available.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. ALLOTT. Is there any reason why this request could not be submitted in the regular way, and provided for in a supplemental bill?

Mr. SPARKMAN. This is the regular bill. It was submitted to the committee in time to get into the bill. It seems to me this is the time to do it.

Mr. ALLOTT. I do not recall any testimony on it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. On page 118 of the hearings will be found a statement submitted by the chairman after the testimony had been received. The subject was before the committee. As a matter of fact, when the testimony was had before the committee originally, it was stated that this settlement was likely to happen; that it was imminent. The committee was warned it was imminent. Then, on June 1, the point was reached where it was necessary to handle the large claims settlement.

Mr. President, the Polish settlement will be a large one. The Commission needs the staff. If the Commission does not get this additional money, it will have to disband its staff. Most likely we shall be called on later to provide a staff.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Commission will not have to disband the staff.

Mr. SPARKMAN. It will have to cut it in half.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I know that staff pretty well. They do not have to disband at all. They are going to add to the staff.

Mr. SPARKMAN. No. The \$150,000 will not be used to add any more employees to the staff. It will merely provide the Commission with funds to carry on with its present staff.

I ask the chairman of the committee to take it to conference, so the House and Senate conferees can decide it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We have the Chairman of the Commission, in this case, Mrs. Pace, before the committee every year, and every year they keep telling us they are going to complete their work, and every year they want more, and every year they keep coming back.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I am sorry I cannot tell the Senator what the Polish

claim amounts to. There is a figure running in my mind, but I do not know how much it is.

Mr. MAGNUSON. \$9 million.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I believe it is more than that. It is a big claim, and one that certainly ought to be settled.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Czechoslovakian claim is \$9 million.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes. I think the Polish one is much bigger than that.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Polish claim is not mentioned.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The item is presented on page 118 of the hearings.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes.

Mr. ALLOTT. The Senator has referred to a letter from Mrs. Pace. I should like to read from that letter:

Faced with the foregoing facts and probabilities, the Commission feels that a reduction in its present skilled staff would not be in keeping with orderly good government and efficient administration. Should any or all of these programs come into being, the maintenance of our present staff would suffice to no more than enable the Commission to provide for the preparation of appropriate notices, regulations, claims applications and instructions, and to provide for their dissemination to roughly 150,000 potential claimants.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I yield some time to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I think what the Senator from Colorado has just read bears out the statement that it is not contemplated to add personnel, but to maintain the present personnel.

It seems to me the reasonable thing to do is to take the amendment to conference. In the meantime the committee staff can verify the facts. I think I can truthfully say that there has been a large claim settlement negotiated with Poland which ought to be handled by the Commission. Providing the additional sum of \$150,000 will enable the Commission to maintain the present staff.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Every year this group is supposed to get to the end of its business. I do not have time to refer to the testimony given in previous years, but every year they say they are going to get closer to completing their business. Every year they come back and want to keep the present staff. One year the staff got down to 200. We thought they were going to complete their work, but then they said there was more business and they wanted to keep the existing staff.

The effect of this amendment would be to add employees to the staff, because the Commission was supposed to reduce the number on the staff. Now they are supposed to get out of business in 1962, but if the Senator will read the testimony, he will see that they are not sure they can make it by then.

Mr. SPARKMAN. My understanding is that the present staff is only 59. It is not a big staff.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is bigger than necessary.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Now the Polish claim is going to be added to the work.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It does not require any more employees.

Mr. SPARKMAN. We are collecting millions of dollars for American citizens.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That does not require a big staff. Forty could handle it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. It would be cut to 29.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Parkinson must have been thinking about this place when he wrote his book. He must have had this place in mind.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As one who has considered these matters for a number of years, I can state that the agency always wants more money and always wants to extend its work. There always seems to be more and more work coming in. If we give them a reasonable amount this year, the claims may be settled. If we provide them with a large personnel, while I am not a betting man, I have the feeling that next year they will try to hold some of their people and say they still have a great deal of work to do.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield 2 minutes to me?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I support fully the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama to provide additional funds for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. It is my firm conviction, based on my study of problems in this field, that there is ample justification for giving the Commission the full amount it has requested.

I am sympathetic to the view expressed by the committee in its report that this \$150,000 should not be added "until more definite need may be shown later in the fiscal year." I realize that it is impossible to predict with complete certainty what will happen with regard to pending legislation and agreements in this field.

However, I feel that the evidence is sufficient, and the need so great, that we can take the little chance involved here and provide these additional funds. If we do not do so, it is possible that much of the vital work of the Commission will be delayed and the claims of many worthy people endangered.

Mr. President, according to the evidence presented to me, there are two principal reasons why this additional \$150,000 is urgently needed by the Commission.

First, the workload estimate for the Czechoslovakian program has turned out to be inaccurate. Twice as many claims have been filed as were anticipated.

I ought to point out that the Czechoslovakian claims program is not financed by public funds. It is financed with proceeds of vested Czech property. Originally, it was anticipated that some 1,500 to 2,000 claims would be filed under this program. In actual operation, nearly 4,000 claims have been filed, but the magnitude of the original underestima-

tion was not realized until the budget request for fiscal 1961 was completed.

The work of the Commission on the Czechoslovakian claims has been made doubly difficult by the failure of the Czech Government to cooperate in providing needed information and documentary evidence. As a result, the Commission has had to follow other roundabout processes to get this data—processes which have been long, slow, and difficult.

Mr. President, I am quite familiar with the very real human problems involved in these claims. Many fine people would be deprived of expeditious settlement of just claims if the already expanded workload of the Commission were further complicated by a lack of personnel and funds to pursue this work.

A second reason why these additional funds are needed is that three additional claims programs requiring immediate action by the Commission may soon come into being.

First, it appears highly probable that the Polish lump-sum settlement agreement will be signed within the next few weeks. Unfortunately, this will be too late for the Commission to make a supplemental request for funds to carry out this extensive program.

Already some 17,000 potential claimants have registered with the Commission in anticipation of the completion of the agreement. Obviously, many more claims will be filed in the future when the treaty with Poland is actually included.

Under the terms of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 the Commission is authorized to begin work upon the signing of an agreement without the need for further enabling legislation. Thus, although the Commission would have the authority to proceed expeditiously on these claims, they will be unable to do so if they do not have the personnel and staff to do the job.

In other words, the failure of the Congress to provide sufficient wherewithal will mean the postponement for some time of the restoration to thousands of Polish-American citizens of money to which they will become entitled. I certainly do not wish to be party to any such delay of justice.

Second, a second contingency upon which the need for more money rests is congressional approval of pending war claims legislation. Such legislation has already passed the House of Representatives and is under active consideration right now by the Trading With the Enemy Act Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which I am a member. I am hopeful—and confident—the Senate will be given an opportunity to complete action on this vital legislation before the end of this session.

It is reliably estimated that from 30,000 to 50,000 claims will be filed when this bill becomes law. That will constitute the largest claims program in history and obviously will require an expansion of the Commission staff.

The long legislative delay in approving this program makes it imperative that we avoid any undue administrative delay in processing the claims which will

be filed. The job cannot be done adequately and with justice to all concerned unless operating funds are available immediately for the Commission to use. If we do not provide the needed funds now this work may be delayed for a year—which is precious time in view of the many years during which this legislation has been stalled.

Again, Mr. President, I do not wish to be party to any such delay of justice.

Third, we must also remember that proposed legislation to place the administration of the supplemental payment of Philippine War Damage Commission awards in the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission is on its way through Congress. H.R. 12378 has been reported favorably by a subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and may in the near future gain the approval of Congress.

It is understood that many thousands of payees may be involved as a result of this legislation.

Mr. President, all the evidence I have studied indicates that the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission has done an efficient and effective job with limited personnel and limited funds. At the present time only 47 persons are employed, including the Commissioners.

It is my understanding that under the original budget request the Commission would be forced to reduce the present staff from 47 to 20 by the end of the fiscal year. The Commission feels that if it is given the additional funds included in this amendment, it can retain its present staff of 47 and carry on adequately with its work until the 87th Congress has an opportunity to provide additional assistance.

Mr. President, the work of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission should be of great interest to every Member of this body, because it involves principles of simple justice and human problems which concern thousands of American citizens. In many cases these people cannot afford to have the settlement of their claims delayed. In other cases, delay may mean that justice will be denied for various reasons.

Because there is ample evidence that the workload of the Commission will be increased a great deal in the near future and because a clear case has been made of the need for proper personnel and funds to meet these new demands, I feel this amendment should be adopted. By adding these funds, we can insure that fair treatment will be accorded thousands of Americans in obtaining money which is rightfully theirs.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, this amendment would add \$150,000 to the appropriation for the operations of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

I understand that this amendment has the approval of the Bureau of the Budget.

There are a number of reasons why the Commission budget should be increased if the Commission is to efficiently carry out the duties expected of it.

In the first place, the original budget request would require the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to reduce immediately its staff of 47 to 29.

This would be understandable if the work of the Commission was similarly decreasing.

On the contrary, however, the workload facing the Commission will be increasing, rather than decreasing.

Within the very near future it is expected that the United States and Poland will sign a war claims agreement to reimburse Americans for losses in Poland.

Already about 17,000 potential claimants have registered with the Commission in anticipation of this program.

Unless the Commission is able to keep its well-trained staff and to hire necessary additional help the processing of these claims probably would have to wait another year or until a supplemental appropriation bill can be passed next year.

The Polish claims alone can mean reimbursement of \$60 million to American citizens. Certainly \$150,000 is a small amount to help process these claims.

In addition, two other war damage claims bills are progressing rapidly in Congress, and these would add many more thousands of claimants to the workload.

The Commission is expected by the public to process all claims speedily and efficiently.

It seems to me only commonsense that the Congress give the Commission the tools it needs to do the job we ask of it.

A little foresight now in providing the needed \$150,000 will permit the Commission to keep its trained staff intact and ready to perform.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time on the amendment has expired.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I understand the Senator from Alabama desires to modify his amendment.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I modify the amendment to change the amount to \$100,000, it being my understanding that the chairman is willing to take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has a right to modify his amendment.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama, as modified. [Putting the question.]

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wonder if my good friend from Washington is willing to yield to me so that I may ask a few questions?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Am I correct in my understanding that the appropriations for the White House Office have been increased by \$177,500 over the last year?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator from Illinois is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time is being yielded by whom to whom?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am not proposing an amendment. I simply wish to ask some questions.

Mr. MAGNUSON. This is from the time on the bill, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How much time is yielded on the bill?

Mr. MAGNUSON. As much time as the Senator desires.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct. The budget for the White House was \$2,221,000 in 1960, and it is \$2,398,500 this year, an increase of \$177,500, plus \$100,000 for alterations and repairs.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Plus \$100,000 above the 1960 figure for the so-called management improvement?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No. The management improvement goes with the Bureau of the Budget, for the studies and projects within the agencies.

I did not provide all of the figures, but the amount has been steadily increasing year after year.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Illinois invited attention last year to the fact that the budget has gone up year after year after year. I wished to ask these questions to indicate that the budget for the White House Office is still going up.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to ask some questions about the right arm of the President, the Bureau of the Budget. Do I correctly understand that the Bureau of the Budget requested for itself an increase of \$435,000?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It did.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The committee has granted that amount?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The committee granted the increase upon the basis that the Bureau of the Budget made a case as to extra workload and things of that nature. The budget for the Bureau of the Budget, like that for the White House, has been gradually going up.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Not too gradually.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It has been going up quite rapidly.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The request is for the hiring of 22 more people, is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I noticed, in the Independent Offices appropriation bill for 1961 which has been passed, that the General Accounting Office, which is the agency of the Congress corresponding to the Bureau of the Budget, which is the agency of the President, has an appropriation for the coming year of \$600,000 less than its appropriation for last year.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct. The budget for the General Accounting Office is smaller. Mr. Cooper reminds me that the General Accounting Office is the only agency covered in the entire bill which will receive a smaller appropriation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee have the same high opinion of the General Accounting Office and of the Comptroller General, Mr. Joseph Campbell, as the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have a very high opinion of him.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not necessary that we have an agency such as this to check upon the waste within the executive departments?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think the General Accounting Office does a fine job in this respect. It has saved us a great deal of money.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It seems to me the General Accounting Office has saved us many times its appropriations in the amounts recovered from excessive contract prices.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If we have an opportunity, some day we should analyze those figures. I think the figures would be somewhat startling as to the amount of money the General Accounting Office has saved the Government, and the amount we have spent to keep the agency operating.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am very glad the Senator from Washington has made that statement. I hope, when the next appropriation bill comes before the Senate, we may have a better sense of proportion and that we may build up the General Accounting Office, the head of which was appointed by the present President, because of its fine work. Personally, I am distressed by the increase in the appropriation for the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am not sure the Senator from Washington mentioned this, but the budget would permit the hiring of 33 additional employees by the Bureau of the Budget, and would provide a complement of 468 employees, which represents a 27 percent drop since 1947. In other words, the Bureau of the Budget today has 27 percent less staff than it had in 1947.

Mr. DOUGLAS. There have been some redistributions of functions. I believe it is true that certain groups connected with the Bureau of the Budget have been split off. If we consider the record from 1952 on, since 1952 there has been an increase.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The budgets have been going up ever since 1952.

Mr. DOUGLAS. So the figures which the Bureau of the Budget may have supplied to our good friend from Massachusetts I think are disingenuous. Those figures go back to 1947. That is a comparison of horse and apples, rather than the same Bureau of the Budget.

I believe the record shows that so far as the present Bureau of the Budget is concerned the increases have been very great from year to year, exactly as have been the expenditures for the White House Office and for certain other items.

Mr. President, I shall not offer any amendment. I shall not make any fight with respect to the bill or with respect to these items. I simply say that I am distressed by the increase in expenditures both for the Bureau of the Budget and in connection with certain other functions of the White House, particularly in view of the constant cry for economy which comes from both. It seems to me it might be appropriate if a symbolic protest, at least, were made.

I thank the Senator from Washington for yielding.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I am also concerned about the constant increase in the expenditures of the Executive Branch, particularly the Bureau of the Budget, as mentioned by the Senator from Illinois. One point the Senator did not raise is it appears from a study of the bill that there will be an increase in the per diem for members of the Bureau of the Budget. The increase requested is from \$50 to \$75.

I know that many other agencies have a rather high limit of \$50 per diem, including the National Security Council, the President's Advisory Committee on Government Operations, and others. I am somewhat at a loss to understand why the representatives of the Bureau of the Budget require an additional \$25 per diem to carry out their duties, particularly when it represents an increase of 50 percent in the authorized per diem from last year, in addition to the tremendous increase in the budget.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I will say to my friend from Nevada that I thought the Bureau of the Budget made a very good case in that regard. This is for payments of consultants. The request is to change the per diem from \$50 to \$75. Most of the Government agencies provide \$75. Actually we should have a uniform provision.

In this particular case reference was made to some expert consultants. The committee agreed that these consultants should receive such an amount of money.

They do not anticipate paying all consultants \$75, but to get the quality of people needed, \$50 is not enough and they will pay the maximum only when it is fully justified.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. To supplement what the Senator from Washington has said, 17 agencies of our Government pay between \$75 and \$100; 52 agencies pay up to \$56.56. When the Bureau of the Budget asks for an increase from \$50 to \$75, they are simply asking for the same authority that 17 agencies of the Government now have.

May I point out that we talked about the number of positions. In 1947 the Bureau of the Budget had 599 positions; in 1952 it had 515; they now have 435. The bill will increase the number to 468, which is still under the 1947 and 1952 figures.

Mr. MAGNUSON. But the amounts have gone up.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The amounts have gone up.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think, rightly so, they have farmed out some.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I will not deny that.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield such time as I have remaining to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLOTT. I would like to say to my friend from Wyoming and others that I wish to reunderline and underscore the statement made by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. Since 1947 the Bureau of the Budget has dropped 27 percent in its number of employees. It is true that the cost has gone up, but I think so far as I am concerned, because I felt that this matter had to be approached critically, I was satisfied with the statement that was made. I think the chairman was also, as he has indicated.

I thank the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. I think the chairman should be complimented on the very fine job he has done with these two bills. It is an extremely complicated area. Many different commissions and bureaus are involved, and his great knowledge, gained from many years of experience, and his constant attention to it, has resulted, I think, in a rather good bill.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. McGEE. I have been much interested in this particular point in the discussion of the bill, for the reason that I have been in correspondence in the last few days with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. I commented on June 17 on the increases of the salaries of the Bureau's employees at the same time that the administration was taking a dim view of raising the salaries of other Federal employees. In a letter today, I discussed the question of his total budget figure and the bureaucratic proliferation which caused it to be so large.

The fact remains, as the committee has discovered, that the costs of running the Bureau of the Budget have gone up. The chairman has wisely observed that these are necessary increases. But that is the point some of us have been making for months, that the necessary costs of meeting our responsibilities have gone up in many other areas of government. I cannot put up with the one-eyed bookkeeper who uses one standard of judgment for his own house and tries to exercise quite a different set of standards for the rest of the agencies of the Government. For that reason I think the RECORD should show that the exchange between myself and the Director of the Budget Bureau on a matter of his Bureau appropriations shows a double standard.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my correspondence with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on this particular facet of the problem be included at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., June 17, 1960.

HON. GALE W. MCGEE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MCGEE: The UPI wire service quotes you as saying, during the debate on the Federal employees pay bill today, that Bureau of the Budget employees had received since 1953 "nearly double" the amount of pay raises as employees in four other agencies of Government.

While the Bureau of the Budget has no information as to the identity of the other four agencies to which the Senator refers, you seem to have been misinformed.

The employees classified under the general schedule of the Classification Act had an average grade of GS 10.2 in fiscal year 1953. By fiscal year 1960 this average has risen only to 11. This rise reflects promotions made under the provisions of the Classification Act and the rules of the Civil Service Commission. Causing this rise are such factors as the additional numbers of super-grade positions granted by the Congress, new Civil Service Commission qualification and hiring standards (e.g., increases in college entrance level grades and secretarial grades), and the hiring of higher level specialists in the accounting and management fields. Moreover, the Civil Service Commission has periodically inspected the personnel management practices of the Bureau and has approved them.

Another factor should not be overlooked. While the grade average was increasing by only this small amount, the size of the Bureau's staff has dropped from 485 in 1953 to 435 in 1960. This in itself has necessitated a change in the composition of Bureau staff if we were to perform adequately the functions assigned to us with the reduced staff.

Finally, the Bureau's own internal standards for eligibility for grade promotions are considerably more restrictive than even the Whitten amendment would require. That amendment sets a minimum standard of 1 year for professional grade to grade promotions, whereas the Bureau's internal standard in the intermediate and higher grades is from 1½ to 3 years.

We hope that these facts will correct any misunderstanding which may have been responsible for your remarks during the Senate debate.

Sincerely yours,
MAURICE H. STANS,
Director.

JUNE 21, 1960.

HON. MAURICE H. STANS,
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive
Office of the President, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DIRECTOR STANS: Your letter of June 17 has aroused my curiosity. In the first place and in order that you may consider the full text of my address on the Bureau of the Budget, I am enclosing the appropriate clipping from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. As you will understand when you have read my remarks, the facts which you cite in your letter have not only failed to correct what you term "any misunderstanding which may have been responsible" for my comments but have raised new questions.

My statement was the result of a comparative study of the actual expenditures for 1953, as printed in the 1955 budget, and the proposed expenditures in the 1961 budget. I was interested to find out whether the agency which had been responsible for so many economies in important programs was setting the spartan example which one would expect.

In 1953, the Bureau of the Budget had \$3,492,140 with which to operate. Its employees were among the highest paid in Government with an average civil service grade of 10.2 including typists and clerks. This is the agency that supposedly puts the others on the rack and forces fund requests down to reasonable levels. The following table represents the hard fact of the Bureau's record:

Bureau of the Budget—Budget

	1953	Proposed, 1961	Percent increase over 1953
Personal services.....	\$3,215,385	\$4,319,500	34
Other expenses.....	276,755	780,500	183
Total.....	3,492,140	5,100,000	46

At the outset, I wish to recognize that there have been well-deserved increases in the pay scales for Federal employees. According to the sources I have consulted, the average number of employees officially charged to this Bureau will be approximately the same in 1961, 458, as it was in 1953 when it was 464.

While this figure has remained static on paper, there has been a vast increase in duplicating personnel in the Executive Office of the President.

In addition to the Bureau personnel, we now have two new offices which are performing Budget Bureau work: The Advisory Committee on Government Organization with a \$50,000 budget, and a Special Projects Group with a \$1,500,000 budget. Together these agencies have 114 employees. The Organization group's function is to identify major organizational and management problems and suggest corrective action. The Special Projects Group's purpose is to give the President staff assistance on problems which cannot be considered the responsibility of an existing agency. Examples cited are coordination of the Nation's scientific effort, foreign economic policy, and coordination of public works planning.

Since this work has for years been done in the Bureau of the Budget, I wonder what the reasons are for this proliferation?

As further proof of the extent of the Bureau of the Budget's spending spree in its own interest, I cite the 183 percent increase in expenses other than salary, and call particular attention to the substantial increases in items such as travel and other contractual services and equipment. The following table illustrates my point:

Items with major increases	1953	1961	Percent change
Travel.....	\$28,719	\$120,000	319
Communication service.....	43,281	60,000	39
Other contractual service.....	2,662	45,500	1,600
Equipment.....	11,114	63,000	466
Total.....	85,776	288,500	235
Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....		278,800	(1)
Other.....	190,979	213,200	11
Total.....	276,755	780,500	183

¹ Contributions for Federal retirement fund.

While I am not a budget expert, I am unable to see why there should be an increase in cost averaging 235 percent in the items I have enumerated separately.

To further inform myself as to the need for vastly increased funds, I looked carefully at the Bureau's budget analysis by Divisions.

The following tabulation shows the changes in Division costs:

	1953	1961	Percent change
Field service.....	\$206,408	(1)	-----
Office of Accounting.....	(2)	\$248,700	-----
Budget review.....	376,130	534,300	+42
Legislative reference.....	145,404	207,000	+42
Management and organization.....	320,707	616,500	+92
Statistical standards.....	380,022	441,400	+16
Program divisions:			
Commerce and finance.....	343,269	433,500	+26
International.....	196,367	334,700	+71
Labor and welfare.....	364,962	453,500	+24
Military.....	382,662	578,790	+51
Resources and civil works.....	347,241	538,200	+55
Administration.....	428,968	710,500	+66
Obligations, prior years.....		3,000	-----
Total.....	3,492,140	5,100,000	+46

¹ Abolished fiscal year 1954.

² Estimated fiscal year 1956.

It is my understanding that the new Office of Accounting was created by expanding a group previously in the Management and Organization Division of the Bureau of the Budget. This is of interest because the Management and Organization group cost has increased by 92 percent, even after giving birth to a new division.

The President also seeks \$50,000 for the special Advisory Committee on Government Organization in addition to the Bureau of the Budget expense of \$616,500 to perform a like function. I do not know of one substantial reorganization plan of more than a routine housekeeping nature that has emerged in the last few years.

This shows a mutation in bureaucratic breeding; evidently in accordance with Parkinson's law. The division with the responsibility has 92 percent more money to operate than it had in 1953, and it is shorn of its accounting improvement work and has the help of a new and special executive agency.

The International Division has its budget up 71 percent from 1953. In keeping with the administration's outlook on labor and welfare, that division has not fared so well. At least here I see something representative of the administration's philosophy. The Resources and Civil Works Division's budget is up 55 percent, and this I can only presume is to assure that less will be spent on resource development.

I call particular attention to the 66 percent increase for administration. Compared with the total agency budget for the respective years this item, which was previously 12 percent of their total expenses, now accounts for 14 percent. Is it not supposed to be true that with the growth of an agency, its cost of administration as a percentage of overall costs decreases?

Wherever one turns there is evidence that Parkinson's law is in operation.

Historically, the Congress has given the President the funds he believes he needs for the agencies composing the Executive Office of the President. I do not for a moment contend that the role of Government is unimportant or that the President should be denied adequate staff. The record of administration stewardship seems to reveal, however, painful economy in the important programs upon which the health of our economy depends and substantial increases in expenditure elsewhere.

Counting the Bureau of the Budget and its two duplicating executive office agencies, there is a 90-percent increase in their cost of operation. As I said on the Senate floor on June 17, salaries that have been increased

by Congress have been given another 100 percent padding by back-door grade increases. In addition, back-door increases totaling 22 percent have been made in the number of personnel.

What happened to the administration's crusade for economy? Where is it being practiced? Is it in less schools for our children, less roads to transport the products of private enterprise, less meaningful defense from our enemies, or less resource development for our people?

In my recent floor statement I characterized the Bureau of the Budget's record as "one-eyed bookkeeping." I did so because I believe it is the job of the Bureau to perform its functions with one eye on the national interest and the other on the ledger. The light of comprehension has long since vanished from the eye which should have been fixed on the national interest during this administration. The result has been budgets which starved and stultified programs which were in the public interest while encouraging a byzantine bureaucratic proliferation in such staff agencies as the Bureau of the Budget. One-eyed bookkeeping may contribute to the kind of record this administration wants, but I don't think it fools the people.

I would be grateful if you would comment on the questions which I have raised; and I promise to give your reply very careful attention.

Sincerely,

GALE W. MCGEE,
U.S. Senator.

Mr. MCGEE. In my letter I have pointed out that, in addition to the very large pay increases granted to Bureau of the Budget employees by the process of high grade level increases, the Bureau has also indulged in forms of bureaucratic proliferation which brings some of the "facts" which Mr. Stans has cited in his letter into question.

In the first place, a comparison of the actual expenditures for 1953 and the proposed expenditures for 1961 reveals that there has been an overall increase of 46 percent in the expenditures of the Bureau. The increases in expenses not related to high salaries have been even more startling than the salary increases. These additional expenses have increased 183 percent since 1953.

In addition to these rather dramatic changes in the size of the appropriations sought for the Bureau itself, we now have two new offices which are performing work previously performed by the Bureau. These are the Advisory Committee on Government Organization with a budget of \$50,000, and the Special Projects group with a budget of \$1,500,000. Together these two agencies employ 114 persons. Since their functions seem to be very similar either to those previously performed by the Bureau or to functions still performed by the Bureau, it is interesting to note that the addition of 114 persons to the work force of the Bureau of the Budget itself makes it apparent that there are many more persons doing the work of the Bureau of the Budget than there were in 1953. If we added the budget for these two new agencies to that of the Bureau, there has been a 90-percent increase in the cost of operation since 1953.

Congress has usually been rather lenient with the President's requests for funds which he desires for the agencies which make up his Executive Office. Certainly this is as it should be because it is very important that the President have an adequate staff. My complaint about the two central facts that the Bureau pays larger salaries than other agencies and that it has indulged in a very substantial proliferation is that this has all occurred during what the administration has chosen to call a crusade for economy.

I think the Bureau of the Budget ought to perform its function with one eye on the national interest and the other on the ledger, but it seems that the light of comprehension has long since vanished from the eye which should have been fixed on the national interest during this administration. The result has been budgets which starved and stultified programs which were in the public interest while encouraging this byzantine bureaucratic proliferation in such agencies as the Bureau of the Budget. This is one-eyed bookkeeping. It is all the more ironic to find that it has occurred in the very agency which has the task of putting other agencies on the rack and forcing their fund requests down to reasonable levels.

The Bureau of the Budget performs a staff function. Certainly its function is necessary, but I think this administration deserves to be asked whether we have to pay so much more to have this function performed when we are so consistently asked to economize in the areas of education, defense, and resource development.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. CANNON. The Senator from Colorado stated that since 1947 the personnel had been reduced by 27 percent. I wonder if he has the figures as to the percentage of cost increase during that same period?

Mr. ALLOTT. I do not have them with me. All I have before me are the hearings. I repeat these figures from page 4 of the hearings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Do both sides yield back all remaining time?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield back whatever time I have remaining.

Mr. KUCHEL. I yield back whatever time we have remaining.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass? On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. LUSK], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], is absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. LUSK], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] is absent because of death in his family.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 81, nays 1, as follows:

[No. 255]

YEAS—81

Alken	Frear	Martin
Allott	Fulbright	Monroney
Anderson	Goldwater	Morse
Beall	Gruening	Morton
Bennett	Hart	Moss
Bible	Hartke	Mundt
Bridges	Hayden	Muskie
Brunsdale	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Butler	Holland	Prouty
Byrd, W. Va.	Hruska	Proxmire
Cannon	Humphrey	Randolph
Capehart	Jackson	Russell
Carroll	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Case, N.J.	Johnston, S.C.	Scott
Case, S. Dak.	Jordan	Smathers
Church	Keating	Smith
Clark	Kerr	Sparkman
Cooper	Kuchel	Stennis
Cotton	Lausche	Symington
Curtis	Long, Hawaii	Talmadge
Dirksen	Long, La.	Thurmond
Dworshak	McCarthy	Wiley
Eastland	McClellan	Williams, Del.
Ellender	McGee	Williams, N.J.
Engle	McNamara	Yarborough
Ervin	Magnuson	Young, N. Dak.
Fong	Mansfield	Young, Ohio

NAYS—1

Douglas

NOT VOTING—18

Bartlett	Gore	Kennedy
Bush	Green	Lusk
Byrd, Va.	Hennings	Murray
Carlson	Hill	O'Mahoney
Chavez	Javits	Robertson
Dodd	Kefauver	Schoeppel

So the bill (H.R. 11389) was passed. Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

RETIREMENT OF SENATOR MARTIN, OF IOWA

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I remind the Senate that today is the last day in the Senate for TOM MARTIN, our colleague from Iowa.

He is leaving us, by retirement, after a long and dedicated career in Congress—16 years in the House of Representatives and 6 years with us here in the Senate.

During his long career he has repeatedly demonstrated devotion to his constituents in Iowa and to the principles which he espoused early in life. He has proved to be a loyal and hard-working public servant.

In his trip overseas with the American Battle Monuments Commission and later to work in Europe for the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, and in the days that lie ahead, we wish him the best of luck, health, and happiness. [Applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I extend to the distinguished Senator from Iowa, who is retiring, a sincere welcome to Texas. If he should ever change his residence from Iowa, we invite him to come to Texas.

In World War I Senator MARTIN attended the first Officers Training Camp at Leon Springs, in Texas, and became one of the first commissioned officer graduates of that camp. He served with distinction in World War I, and frequently attends the Leon Springs Officers Training Camp graduates' annual reunion in Texas.

Senator MARTIN owns two fine farms in Brazoria County, Tex. This is in the historic area where Stephen F. Austin, the father of Texas, planted the first Anglo-American colony in Spanish Texas in 1821. Senator MARTIN's farms are on some of the grants made to Stephen F. Austin's "Old Three Hundred," being the first 300 Anglo-American families to settle in Texas.

With his interest in this area of the first Anglo-American colony in Texas, in

the westward expansion of the American people into Texas, Senator MARTIN has an interest in historic ground in our State. So we welcome him whenever he visits our State; and should he ever decide to change his residence, we will welcome him to Texas even more cordially.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. President, California has more islands than Iowa has. If TOM MARTIN should decide, after retirement, that he would like to come to California, we will welcome him there, because we are certain, in the light of his retirement, that he will not run again for the U.S. Senate.

He has been a great Member of the House of Representatives and is a great Member of the Senate. I know he is retiring in order to have an opportunity to go home to Iowa and visit with his family.

But, Tom, if you decide you want to come out to California, come right along. You can join the Iowa Society of California, because its membership exceeds the total population of Iowa. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, in the first place, we do not like to have Senator TOM MARTIN leave us. However, now that he has seen fit to leave us, we are glad to look back upon his past record. He has been an excellent Senator. He was a member of my committee. I wish he were back there now.

Wherever he goes in the future, I know he will continue to do good work, as he has done in the Senate.

If he decides to come to South Carolina, he knows, without my telling him, that he will be welcome. We will give him sunshine and a pleasant beach upon which to play at the same time.

INCREASED PAY FOR POSTAL AND CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, information continues to pile up in support of the action taken by Congress last week to increase the pay of our postal and civil service employees.

The latest data in support of a pay rise came to the committee from the National Civil Service League. As every-

one knows, the league is nonpartisan in its views; its membership is representative of private industry; its purpose is better government at the national and lower levels.

The data presented to the committee by the league is startling, to say the least. For example, in comparing present salaries with those of 1939, it shows that a GS-5 has fallen 13.7 percent behind, a GS-9 is 28.9 percent behind, a GS-11 is 32.4 percent behind, and a GS-15 is 67.1 percent behind. Other figures are just as shocking.

In view of these figures the 7.5-percent increase Congress approved last week is modest indeed.

Mr. President, I invite the attention of those in the administration who are presently engaged in reviewing the pay bill for and on behalf of the President to the data to which I have just alluded. In order that it may be available for all to see and study, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the body of the Record immediately following my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I am confident a careful review of these data will serve to alert even the most doubtful to the justification of and need for an upward adjustment in the pay of Federal employees as provided in the bill now on the President's desk.

EXHIBIT 1

ANALYSIS OF TABLES RELATING TO PURCHASING POWER OF GOVERNMENT SALARIES 1939 AND 1960

The attached chart describes the purchasing power value of classified and certain statutory salaries of the Federal Government in 1960 in comparison with corresponding schedules in 1939. The "stable" year 1939 is often referred to for such purposes since immediately thereafter salary structures, along with many other elements of the economy, were disrupted by the war. They have not since been brought into even the limited degree of balance that obtained in 1939.

A somewhat similar comparison of salaries in general was made recently by the National Industrial Conference Board and presented in their series, Road Maps of Industry, No. 1267, April 8, 1960. It was titled "The Two-

way 'Squeeze'—1960" and describes the impact of Federal income taxes and inflation on income between 1939 and 1960. The attached chart does not go quite as far as the NICB comparison in that the latter includes social security taxes. This chart reflects only changes in the Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Federal income taxes. Inclusion of State and local income taxes, social security or equivalent deductions, and the like, would enlarge the indicated gaps still further.

For reference as to what has been taking place in wage board salaries, which are designed to keep pace with business and industrial practice at comparable levels, a comparison is included of the schedule median wage board rate of 1960 and 1943. Approximately half of the wage board employees are above and half are below this point. Hence it is commonly used as a general indicator. A comparable figure for 1939 was not available. The wage board increases reflect the general sharing of blue collar employees in the growth of national productivity beyond merely holding even with the increases in the cost of living.

Among the points apparent from the chart are:

1. GS grades 1 and 2 have had increases which give them slightly more purchasing power today than they had in 1939. However, they seem to have fallen behind what has been taking place in wage board schedules for blue collar workers. This may in part explain the difficulty of recruiting at the GS-1 and GS-2 levels.

2. From GS 3 to 15 there is progressive deterioration percentage-wise as well as in dollar terms, with most of the grades falling behind their corresponding 1939 positions by 20 to 60 percent. For equivalence, a civil servant at the beginning of CAF-14 in 1939 would have to be paid midway between GS 17 and 18 today.

3. A precise comparison cannot be made of the supergrades 16, 17, and 18 for 1939 and 1960 because they were not authorized until 1949. However, since there was a rough equivalent to a supergrade in 1939 with a salary level of \$9,000 the comparison of today's supergrades is made with that. The 1960 supergrades have much less purchasing power than did their 1939 counterpart.

4. Congressmen have come within 12 percent of holding their own between 1939 and 1960, although it is rather generally recognized that their 1939 level was too low. Assistant Secretaries on the same basis have fallen behind substantially but have also fared better than many levels of the classified service.

TABLE 1.—Purchasing power of Government salaries, 1939 and 1960

1939				April 1960				Lost through price increases since 1939 ²	1960 Federal income taxes ³	Income needed in 1960 to equal 1939 purchasing power	Percent discrepancy of 1960 salary with 1939 schedule
Grade or title	Classification Act starting rates	Federal income taxes ¹	Income after taxes	Grade or title	Classification Act starting rates	Increase since 1939					
						Amount	Percent				
CAF-1.....	\$1,260	0	\$1,260	GS-1.....	\$2,960	\$1,700	135	\$1,417	\$4	\$2,681	+9.4
CAF-2.....	1,440	0	1,440	GS-2.....	3,255	1,815	126	1,619	83	3,142	+3.5
CAF-3.....	1,620	0	1,620	GS-3.....	3,495	1,875	116	1,822	173	3,615	-3.4
CAF-4.....	1,800	0	1,800	GS-4.....	3,755	1,955	109	2,024	254	4,078	-8.6
CAF-5.....	2,000	0	2,000	GS-5.....	4,040	2,040	102	2,249	344	4,303	-13.7
CAF-6.....	2,300	0	2,300	GS-6.....	4,490	2,190	95	2,586	487	5,373	-19.7
CAF-7.....	2,600	0	2,600	GS-7.....	4,980	2,380	92	2,924	627	6,151	-23.5
CAF-8.....	2,900	0	2,900	GS-8.....	5,470	2,570	89	3,261	767	6,928	-26.6
CAF-9.....	3,200	0	3,200	GS-9.....	5,985	2,785	87	3,598	920	7,718	-28.9
CAF-10.....	3,500	0	3,500	GS-10.....	6,505	3,005	86	3,936	1,078	8,514	-30.9
CAF-11.....	3,800	0	3,800	GS-11.....	7,030	3,230	85	4,273	1,235	9,308	-32.4
CAF-12.....	4,600	\$15	4,585	GS-12.....	8,330	3,730	81	5,156	1,647	11,388	-36.7
CAF-13.....	5,600	47	5,553	GS-13.....	9,890	4,290	77	6,244	2,267	14,064	-42.2
CAF-14.....	6,500	76	6,424	GS-14.....	11,355	4,855	75	7,224	2,856	16,504	-45.3
CAF-15.....	8,000	124	7,876	GS-15.....	12,770	4,770	60	8,857	4,012	20,745	-62.4

Footnotes at end of table

Footnotes at end of table.

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 11389

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 22, 1960

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office of the President and sundry general Government
6 agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, namely:

1

TITLE I

2

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U.S.C. 102), \$150,000.

7

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

8

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9

For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel, and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$2,398,500.

19

SPECIAL PROJECTS

20

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, \$1,500,000:

25

1 *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of this appro-
 2 priation may be used to reimburse the appropriation for
 3 "Salaries and expenses, The White House Office", for
 4 administrative services.

5 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

6 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, re-
 7 furnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including
 8 electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the
 9 Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be
 10 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
 11 the provisions of this or any other Act, \$505,000.

12 EXTRAORDINARY ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

13 For extraordinary alterations, repairs, furniture, and
 14 furnishings of the Executive Mansion and Grounds, to be
 15 expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding
 16 any other provisions of this or any other Act, \$100,000,
 17 to remain available until expended.

18 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget,
 21 including not to exceed \$115,000 for expenses of travel,
 22 and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by
 23 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
 24 at rates not to exceed (1)\$50 \$75 per diem for individuals,
 25 (2)\$4,900,000 \$5,100,000.

1 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its
4 functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C.
5 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
6 \$400); not exceeding \$10,000 for expenses of travel; and
7 press clippings (not exceeding \$300); \$390,000.

8 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the National Security
11 Council, including services as authorized by section 15 of
12 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not in
13 excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; purchase of one
14 passenger motor vehicle; and acceptance and utilization of
15 voluntary and uncompensated services; \$779,000.

16 PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

17 ORGANIZATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Com-
20 mittee on Government Organization, established by Execu-
21 tive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as
22 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
23 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for indi-
24 viduals, \$50,000.

1 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

2 EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

3 NATIONAL DEFENSE

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
5 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may design-
6 ate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding
7 the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation
8 and employment of persons in the Government service as he
9 may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies
10 affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may
11 arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year,
12 \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
13 shall be available for allocation to finance a function or
14 project for which function or project a budget estimate of
15 appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the
16 Eighty-sixth Congress or the first session of the Eighty-
17 seventh Congress, and such appropriation denied after con-
18 sideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives
19 or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

20 EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

21 For expenses necessary to assist the President in im-
22 proving the management of executive agencies and in ob-
23 taining greater economy and efficiency through the establish-
24 ment of more efficient business methods in Government

1 operations, including services as authorized by section 15
 2 of the Act of August 2 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for
 3 individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, by allocation to any
 4 agency or office in the executive branch for the conduct,
 5 under the general direction of the Bureau of the Budget, of
 6 examinations and appraisals of, and the development and
 7 installation of improvements in, the organization and opera-
 8 tions of such agency or of other agencies in the executive
 9 branch, ~~(3)\$40,000~~ \$350,000, to remain available until ex-
 10 pended, and to be available without regard to the provisions
 11 of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as
 12 amended.

13 ~~(4)~~ *ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOV-*
 14 *ERNMENTAL RELATIONS*

15 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

16 *For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of*
 17 *the Act of September 24, 1959 (73 Stat. 703-706),*
 18 *\$175,000.*

19 *AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION*

20 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

21 *For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of*
 22 *the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the*
 23 *acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries;*
 24 *purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national*
 25 *cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and*

1 its territories and possessions; not to exceed \$69,000
2 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space
3 in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only)
4 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of
5 official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required
6 by law of such countries; \$1,320,000: *Provided*, That
7 where station allowance has been authorized by the
8 Department of the Army for officers of the Army serving
9 the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allow-
10 ance shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces
11 assigned to the Commission while serving at the same for-
12 eign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made avail-
13 able for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*,
14 That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers
15 of the Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of
16 the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided
17 for civilian members of the Commission: *Provided further*,
18 That the Commission shall reimburse other Government
19 agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and
20 allowances of personnel assigned to it.

21 CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

22 During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$1,000 of
23 funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be avail-
24 able for travel expenses (other than in connection with dedi-
25 cations of memorials).

1 FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of
4 the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including
5 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
6 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem
7 for individuals; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of travel;
8 advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies
9 for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the
10 functions of the Commission; hire of motor vehicles for field
11 use only; and employment of aliens; ~~(5)\$260,000~~ \$360,000,
12 and in addition \$40,000 (to be merged with this appropria-
13 tion) to be derived from the war claims fund created by sec-
14 tion 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C.
15 App. 2012a).

16 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities
19 Control Board, including services as authorized by section
20 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), not to
21 exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed
22 \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals,
23 \$395,000.

1 TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

3 SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the
4 maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year
5 in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946
6 (5 U.S.C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor
7 vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed
8 at \$1,500 except station wagons for which the maximum
9 shall be \$1,950.

10 SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the
11 current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained
12 in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensa-
13 tion of any officer or employee of the Government of the
14 United States (including any agency the majority of the
15 stock of which is owned by the Government of the United
16 States) whose post of duty is in continental United States
17 unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States,
18 (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the
19 date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizen-
20 ship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen
21 of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who
22 owes allegiance to the United States, or (4) is an alien from
23 the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States

1 for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose
2 of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall
3 be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of
4 this section with respect to his status have been complied
5 with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false
6 affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
7 shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not
8 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
9 above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substi-
10 tution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided fur-*
11 *ther*, That any payment made to any officer or employee
12 contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable
13 in action by the Federal Government. This section shall
14 not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines or
15 to nationals of those countries allied with the United States
16 in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment
17 of translators, or to temporary employment in the field
18 service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

19 SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments
20 and independent establishments for the current fiscal year,
21 available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the
22 activity concerned, are hereby made available for living
23 quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26,
24 1930 (5 U.S.C. 118a), and regulations prescribed there-
25 under, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed

1 under section 901 (2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in
2 accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations
3 of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the
4 Government permanently stationed in foreign countries:
5 *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to
6 the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of
7 the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

8 SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current
9 fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid
10 to any person for the filling of any position for which he
11 or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not
12 to approve the nomination of said person.

13 SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be
15 used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and
16 future volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and
17 such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the
18 understanding that latest published cumulative annual pocket
19 parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished
20 free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the cur
21 rent or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

22 SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other
23 Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of
24 the corporations and agencies subject to the Government
25 Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 841),

1 shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds
2 are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia;
3 services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August
4 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; and the objects specified under
5 this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to
6 the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in
7 the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That
8 in the event any functions budgeted as administrative ex-
9 penses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other
10 funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be
11 correspondingly reduced.

12 SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any
13 wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for the
14 purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase
15 or construction of any office building, without specific author-
16 ity in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any depart-
17 ment or agency of the United States Government or by any
18 corporation owned by the United States Government.

19 SEC. 208. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July
20 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including cur-
21 rencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used
22 by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropria-

1 tions are made for the current fiscal year (including the
2 carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such
3 credits), only when reimbursement therefor is made to the
4 Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency con-
5 cerned: *Provided*, That such credits received as exchange
6 allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may
7 be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar
8 items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law,
9 without reimbursement to the Treasury: *Provided further*,
10 That nothing in section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952,
11 or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making
12 of new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements,
13 or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year, in
14 any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive
15 agreements for periods in excess of one year were permitted
16 prior to the enactment of this Act under section 32 (b) (2)
17 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C.
18 App. 1641 (b) (2)), and the performance of all such con-
19 tracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject
20 to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits
21 as provided by law.

22 SEC. 209. No part of any appropriation contained in this

1 or any other Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by
2 any individual, corporation, or agency included in this or any
3 other Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes
4 designed to support or defeat legislation pending before
5 Congress.

6 SEC. 210. This Act may be cited as the "General Gov-
7 ernment Matters Appropriation Act, 1961".

Passed the House of Representatives March 28, 1960.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 22, 1960.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 22, 1960

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 23, 1960
86th-2d, No. 116

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Roads.....24	Wildlife.....3,14

HIGHLIGHTS: House rejected Poage farm bill. House passed supplemental appropriation bill. House concurred in Senate amendment to Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Senate passed bill for temporary exemptions from humane slaughter regulations.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. By a vote of 170 to 236, rejected H. R. 12261, the Poage farm bill (pp. 13016-35, 13081). A motion by Rep. Hoeven to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed to pass was tabled (p. 13035). Rejected, 195 to 211, a motion by Rep. Dixon to recommit the bill to the Agriculture Committee with instructions to report it back with the language of the Ellender wheat bill, S. 2759, as passed by the Senate (pp. 13032-5).
Agreed to a perfecting amendment to the bill by Rep. Andersen regarding the definition of feed grains. p. 13016
Rejected the following amendments:
By Rep. McGovern, 55 to 73, to provide price supports on wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts, milk and butterfat, oats, rye, grain sorghum, barley, soybeans, flaxseed, eggs, turkeys and farm chickens at 90 percent of parity, to limit production on the basis of quantity produced rather than acreage allotments, and limit price support payments to any one producer to \$5,000. pp. 13016-18
By Rep. O'Hara, 17 to 85, to lower the 15-acre wheat exemption to 12 acres. pp. 13018-21

By Rep. Latta, 27 to 89, a proposed substitute amendment to the O'Hara amendment to lower the 15-acre wheat exemption to (1) 15 acres or (2) the highest number of acres planted to wheat in any of the 3 calendar years 1958, 1959, or 1960. pp. 13018-21

By Rep. Avery, 37 to 89, to strike out title III of the bill providing for the distribution of surplus foods to the needy by HEW. p. 13021

By Rep. Flynn to strike out title II of the bill relating to feed grains, and substitute the language of his bill, H.R. 12005, to provide for a national conservation reserve program. pp. 13022-5

A point of order was sustained against a proposed amendment by Rep. Kyl to amend section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 so as to provide that the President have an investigation made of the imports of wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye, soybeans, flax, and grain sorghums, when a surplus exists. pp. 13021-2

2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 12740 (pp. 13042-53). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Matthews to appropriate \$500,000 to ARS for the construction of an Entomology Laboratory to replace similar facilities now located at Orlando, Fla. (pp. 13045-7). (See Digest 113 for other items of interest.)
3. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. By a vote of 235 to 164, receded from its disagreement to the remaining Senate amendment in disagreement on this bill, H. R. 10569, and concurred in the Senate amendment. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13035-42
4. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 11389. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 13054
5. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Cannon inserted tables showing the amounts in appropriation bills passed by the House this session of Congress, and stated that the "House has reduced the budget estimates of appropriations in the 18 bills by "\$2,290,340,908." pp. 13053-4
6. TRANSPORTATION. The Committee on the District of Columbia reported with amendment H. R. 11135, to aid in the development of a unified and integrated system of transportation for the National Capital region; to create a temporary National Capital Transportation Agency; to authorize the creation of a National Capital Transportation Corporation; and to authorize negotiation to create an interstate transportation agency (H. Rept. 1962). p. 13091
7. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6743, to provide for survivors' annuities in additional cases under the Civil Service Retirement Act (H. Rept. 1974). p. 13091
8. WILDLIFE; SURPLUS GRAIN. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) without amendments H. J. Res. 713, to authorize the use of surplus grain by the States for emergency use in the feeding of resident game birds and other wildlife. p. D603
9. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment, H. R. 2185, to authorize modification of local participation in flood control projects in depressed areas. p. D603
10. LANDS. Received from the Deputy Secretary of Defense proposed legislation "to provide for the withdrawal of certain public lands 40 miles east of Fairbanks,

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 141, nays 252, answered "present" 3, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 148]

YEAS—141

Abbutt	Fine	Murray
Abernethy	Flynn	Nelsen
Adair	Flynt	Norblad
Alexander	Ford	O'Konski
Alger	Glenn	Osmer
Allen	Goodell	Ostertag
Andersen,	Gross	Pelly
Minn.	Gubser	Pillion
Arends	Halpern	Pirnie
Ashmore	Hargis	Poff
Baldwin	Harmon	Quie
Bass, N.H.	Henderson	Ray
Bates	Herlong	Reas, Kans.
Becker	Hiestand	Rhodes, Ariz.
Belcher	Hoeven	Riehlman
Bentley	Hoffman, Ill.	Robison
Berry	Hoffman, Mich.	St. George
Betts	Holt	Saylor
Bosch	Hosmer	Schenck
Bray	Jackson	Scherer
Broomfield	Johansen	Short
Brown, Ohio	Jonas	Siler
Budge	Judd	Simpson
Byrnes, Wis.	Kearns	Slack
Cahill	Keith	Smith, Calif.
Canfield	Kilburn	Smith, Kans.
Cederberg	King, Utah	Smith, Va.
Chenoweth	Kitchin	Springer
Chiperfield	Knox	Stratton
Church	Kyl	Taber
Collier	Lafore	Teague, Calif.
Colmer	Laird	Thomson, Wyo.
Conte	Langen	Tollefson
Cramer	Lankford	Utt
Cunningham	Latta	Van Pelt
Curtin	Lennon	Van Zandt
Curtis, Mass.	Libonati	Walshauer
Curtis, Mo.	Lindsay	Weis
Dague	Lipscomb	Westland
Davis, Ga.	McDonough	Wharton
Derounian	McIntire	Whitten
Derwinski	McMillan	Widnall
Devine	Maillard	Wier
Dixon	Martin	Williams
Dorn, N.Y.	May	Winstead
Dorn, S.C.	Minshall	Younger
Dowdy	Mitchell	
Dwyer	Moore	

NAYS—252

Addonizio	Breeding
Albert	Brewster
Anderson,	Brock
Mont.	Brooks, La.
Andrews	Brooks, Tex.
Ashley	Brown, Ga.
Aspinall	Brown, Mo.
Avery	Broyhill
Ayers	Burke, Ky.
Baker	Burke, Mass.
Baring	Burleson
Barr	Byrne, Pa.
Barrett	Cannon
Barry	Carnahan
Bass, Tenn.	Casey
Baumhart	Chamberlain
Beckworth	Chelf
Bennett, Fla.	Clark
Bennett, Mich.	Coad
Blatnik	Coffin
Blitch	Cohelan
Boggs	Cook
Boland	Cooley
Bolling	Corbett
Bolton	Daddario
Bonner	Daniels
Bow	Davis, Tenn.
Bowles	Dawson
Boykin	Delaney
Brademas	Dent

Denton
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dooley
Doyle
Du'ski
Elliott
Everett
Evins
Fallon
Farbstein
Fascell
Feighan
Fenton
Fisher
Flood
Fogarty
Foley
Forand
Forrester
Fountain
Friedel
Fulton
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gary
Gathings
Gavin
George

Gialmo	McGinley	Rivers, Alaska
Gilbert	McGovern	Rivers, S. C.
Granahan	Macdonald	Roberts
Grant	Machrowicz	Rodino
Gray	Mack	Rogers, Colo.
Green, Oreg.	Madden	Rogers, Fla.
Green, Pa.	Mahon	Rogers, Mass.
Griffin	Marshall	Rogers, Tex.
Griffiths	Matthews	Rooney
Hagen	Meador	Roosevelt
Haley	Meyer	Rostenkowski
Hardy	Michel	Roush
Harris	Miller, Clem	Rutherford
Harrison	Miller,	Santangelo
Hays	George, P.	Saund
Hébert	Milliken	Schneebell
Hechler	Mills	Schwengel
Hemphill	Moeller	Scott
Hogan	Monagan	Selden
Holland	Montoya	Shelley
Holtzman	Moorhead	Sheppard
Horan	Morgan	Shipley
Huddleston	Morris, N. Mex.	Sikes
Hull	Moss	Sisk
Ikard	Moulder	Smith, Iowa
Inouye	Murphy	Smith, Miss.
Irwin	Natcher	Staggers
Jarman	Nix	Stubblefield
Jennings	Norrell	Sullivan
Jensen	O'Brien, Ill.	Teague, Tex.
Johnson, Calif.	O'Brien, N.Y.	Teller
Johnson, Colo.	O'Hara, Ill.	Thomas
Johnson, Md.	O'Hara, Mich.	Thompson, N.J.
Johnson, Wis.	O'Neill	Thompson, Tex.
Jones, Ala.	Oliver	Thornberry
Jones, Mo.	Passman	Toll
Karsten	Patman	Trimble
Karth	Perkins	Ullman
Kasem	Pfost	Vanik
Kastenmeier	Philbin	Vinson
Kilday	Plicher	Walter
Kilgore	Poage	Wampler
King, Calif.	Porter	Watts
Kirwan	Powell	Weaver
Kluczynski	Preston	Whiteper
Kowalski	Price	Willis
Landrum	Prokop	Wilson
Lane	Pucinski	Withrow
Lesinski	Quigley	Wolf
Levering	Rabaut	Wright
Loser	Rains	Yates
McCormack	Randall	Young
McCulloch	Reuss	Zablocki
McDowell	Rhodes, Pa.	Zelenko
McFall	Riley	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Frelinghuysen	Holifield	Reece, Tenn.
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NOT VOTING—35

Alford	Halleck	Morris, Okla.
Anfuso	Healey	Morrison
Auchincloss	Hess	Multer
Balley	Kee	Mumma
Barden	Kelly	Spence
Buckley	Keogh	Steed
Burdick	McSweeney	Taylor
Celler	Magnuson	Thompson, La.
Downing	Mason	Tuck
Durham	Merrow	Udall
Edmondson	Metcalf	Wainwright
Frazier	Miller, N.Y.	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Frelinghuysen for, with Mr. Wainwright against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Frazier with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Burdick with Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Alford with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Multer with Mr. Mumma.
Mr. Healey with Mr. Merrow.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Miller of New York.
Mr. Durham with Mr. Hess.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Auchincloss.

Mr. MITCHELL changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from New York [Mr. WAINWRIGHT]. Had he been present he would have voted "nay." I voted "yea." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMPARATIVE STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS AND BUDGET ESTIMATES, 86TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and include a tabulation.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, with the passage today of H.R. 12740, the customary closing supplemental bill, the Committee on Appropriations has reported and the House has initially processed all of the 18 appropriation measures contemplated for the session. The Senate has passed 13 of those bills, and on eight of them congressional action has been completed.

The Senate has yet to report and pass five bills. And five bills are in conference.

The House has reduced the budget estimates of appropriations in the 18 bills by \$2,290,340,908.

The Senate, in the 13 bills it has thus far passed, has exceeded the budget estimates by \$1,479,744,108; and it has exceeded the House in those 13 bills by \$2,718,225,962.

In the eight bills finally disposed of, the Congress has cut the budget estimates of appropriations by \$331,892,800.

In the five bills pending in conference, the Senate has exceeded the budget estimates by \$1,683,981,775, and has exceeded the House totals for those bills by \$1,786,579,450.

For the information of the Members and others, I include a tabulation showing the several amounts for the individual bills:

Table of appropriation bills, 86th Cong., 2d sess., as of June 23, 1960

[Does not include any "back door" appropriation bills]

Title	House			
	Budget estimates to House	Amount as reported	Amount as passed	House action compared with budget estimates
1960 APPROPRIATIONS				
NASA supplemental	\$23,000,000	\$23,000,000	\$23,000,000	
2d supplemental	1,008,398,264	229,175,864	237,505,864	—\$770,892,400
Labor Supplemental	8,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	—2,000,000
1961 APPROPRIATIONS				
District of Columbia	(242,403,000)	(237,118,276)	(237,118,276)	(—5,284,724)
Loan authorization	(18,700,000)	(18,700,000)	(18,700,000)	
Federal payment	34,533,000	27,533,000	27,533,000	—7,000,000

Table of appropriation bills, 86th Cong., 2d sess., as of June 23, 1960—Continued

[Does not include any "back door" appropriation bills]

Title	House			
	Budget estimates to House	Amount as reported	Amount as passed	House action compared with budget estimates
Commerce.....	\$799,615,000	\$760,522,235	\$760,522,235	—\$39,092,765
Interior.....	550,330,300	543,375,600	543,375,600	—6,954,700
Treasury-Post Office.....	4,897,853,000	4,795,414,000	4,795,414,000	—102,439,000
General government.....	14,302,500	13,787,500	13,787,500	—515,000
Labor-HEW.....	4,000,083,981	4,184,022,731	4,184,022,731	+183,938,750
State-Justice-Judiciary.....	713,803,755	676,579,807	676,564,807	—37,238,948
Independent offices.....	8,416,897,000	8,146,167,400	8,182,067,400	+234,829,600
Defense.....	39,335,000,000	39,337,867,000	39,337,867,000	+2,867,000
Agriculture.....	4,135,263,190	3,964,781,500	3,937,943,500	—197,319,690
Loan authorizations.....	(367,000,000)	(557,000,000)	(557,000,000)	(+190,000,000)
Military construction.....	1,188,000,000	885,168,000	876,145,000	—311,855,000
Legislative.....	104,072,020	100,317,660	100,317,660	—3,754,360
Public works.....	4,001,016,180	3,914,798,985	3,914,798,985	—86,217,195
Mutual security.....	4,181,704,000	3,389,750,000	3,589,750,000	+591,954,000
Supplemental.....	124,822,200	49,215,700	49,738,200	—85,084,000
Total, 1961.....	72,507,296,126	70,789,301,118	70,989,847,618	—1,517,448,508
Total, all bills.....	73,546,694,390	71,047,476,962	71,256,353,482	—2,290,340,908
Total, loan authorizations.....	(385,700,000)	(575,700,000)	(575,700,000)	(+190,000,000)

NOTE.—Indefinite appropriations are included in this table.

[Does not include any "back door" appropriation bills]

Title	Senate					Final action— Amount as approved	Increase or decrease com- pared to budget estimates to date
	Budget estimates to Senate	Amount as reported	Amount as passed	Senate action compared with—			
				Budget estimates	House action		
1960 APPROPRIATIONS							
NASA supplemental.....	\$23,079,000	\$23,079,000	\$23,079,000	-----	+\$79,000	\$23,079,000	-----
2d supplemental.....	1,018,504,888	979,903,103	995,491,103	—\$23,013,785	+757,985,239	955,370,003	—\$63,134,885
Labor supplemental.....	8,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	—2,000,000	-----	6,000,000	—2,000,000
1961 APPROPRIATIONS							
District of Columbia.....	(242,403,000)	(240,089,152)	(240,089,152)	(—2,313,848)	(+2,970,876)	(239,470,433)	(—2,932,567)
Loan authorization.....	(18,700,000)	(20,100,000)	(20,100,000)	(+1,400,000)	(+1,400,000)	(20,100,000)	(+1,400,000)
Federal payment.....	34,533,000	28,533,000	28,533,000	—6,000,000	+1,000,000	27,533,000	—7,000,000
Commerce.....	799,615,000	738,388,300	738,388,300	—61,226,700	—22,133,935	729,624,375	—69,990,625
Interior.....	550,330,300	586,259,500	589,212,625	+38,882,325	—45,837,025	557,667,600	+7,337,300
Treasury-Post Office.....	4,597,853,000	4,877,014,000	4,877,014,000	—20,839,000	+81,600,000	4,841,914,000	—55,939,000
General government.....	14,627,500	14,397,500	14,572,500	—55,000	+785,000	-----	-----
Labor-HEW.....	4,020,221,981	4,484,088,931	4,485,788,931	+465,566,950	+301,766,200	-----	-----
State-Justice-Judiciary.....	8,417,397,000	8,414,412,900	8,459,412,900	+42,015,900	+277,345,500	-----	-----
Independent offices.....	39,335,000,000	40,384,897,000	40,514,997,000	+1,179,997,000	+1,177,130,000	-----	-----
Defense.....	4,135,263,190	4,009,222,683	4,005,222,683	—130,040,507	+67,279,183	3,994,097,600	—141,165,590
Agriculture.....	(367,000,000)	(577,000,000)	(577,000,000)	(+210,000,000)	(+20,000,000)	(577,000,000)	(+210,000,000)
Loan authorizations.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Military construction.....	133,413,485	129,719,510	129,870,410	—3,543,075	+29,552,750	-----	-----
Legislative.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Public works.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mutual security.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Supplemental.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, 1961.....	62,538,254,466	63,657,933,324	63,843,012,349	+1,509,757,893	+1,900,161,723	10,150,836,575	—266,757,915
Total, all bills.....	63,387,838,344	64,666,920,427	64,867,582,452	+1,479,744,108	+2,718,225,962	11,135,285,578	—331,892,800
Total, loan authorizations.....	(385,700,000)	(597,100,000)	(597,100,000)	(+211,400,000)	(+21,400,000)	(597,100,000)	(+211,400,000)

APPROPRIATIONS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND SUNDRY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, 1961

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11389) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, with amendments of the Senate thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS]? (After a pause.) The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ANDREWS, SHEPPARD, CANNON, FENTON, and TABER.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill (H.R. 12740) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATIONS ACT AMENDMENTS, 1960

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 563) providing for the consideration of S. 1898, a bill to amend the Communications Act of

1934 with respect to the procedure in obtaining a license and for rehearings under such act.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1898) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to the procedure in obtaining a license and for rehearings under such Act. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed three hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Com-

June 29, 1960

24. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11998 (H. Rept. 2040). pp. 13891-3
25. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11389 (H. Rept. 2039). pp. 13893-4
26. RYUKYU ISLANDS. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 1157, providing for the economic and social development in the Ryukyu Islands (p. 13896). This bill will now be sent to the President.
27. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Passed, by a vote of 249 to 158, without amendment, H. R. 11001, to provide for the participation of the U. S. in the International Development Association. pp. 13896-7
28. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendments H. R. 12383, to amend the Federal Employees Compensation Act to make the benefits more realistic in terms of present wage rates. pp. 13921-5
29. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Passed, by a vote of 395 to 1, with amendment, H. R. 7903, to extend for 2 years the veterans' guaranteed and direct loan program. pp. 13925-32
Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 5040, to amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act (p. 13938). This bill will now be sent to the President.
30. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. House conferees were appointed on amendments in disagreement on this bill, H. R. 12232 (pp. 13938-9). Senate conferees have been appointed.
31. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 68, to provide for the continued delivery of water under the Federal reclamation laws to lands held by husband and wife upon the death of either. p. D636
32. TRANSPORTATION. Disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 11135, to aid in the development of a unified and integrated system of transportation for the National Capital Region, and conferees were appointed (p. 13940). Senate conferees have been appointed.
33. PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1319, to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 so as to eliminate the requirement that property conveyed for historic-monument purposes under such section must have been acquired by the U. S. on or before Jan. 1, 1900 (H. Rept. 2032). p. 13969
34. LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9732, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain property in Calif. to Trinity County (H. Rept. 2035). p. 13969
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 10102, to clarify the right of States to select certain public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or permit. p. D636
35. EDUCATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 10876, to amend the law relating to the support and endowment of college: of agriculture and mechanic arts to increase the authorized appropriations for resident teaching grants to land-grant institutions. p. 13969

36. FLOOD CONTROL. Conferees agreed to file a conference report on H. R. 7634, authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, for navigation and flood control. p. D637
37. POSTAL RATES. Rep. Porter criticized Postmaster General Summerfield for "gross and intentional misrepresentations of the postal rate and deficit picture." pp. 13953-4
38. IMPORTS. Passed as reported H. R. 11573, to provide for the duty-free importation of two electron microscopes for education or research purposes. pp. 13948-9
Passed without amendment H. R. 9240, to authorize the informal entries of merchandise where the aggregate value of the shipment does not exceed \$400. pp. 13947-8
39. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the legislative program for today, June 30, will include the following: Private Calendar; conference reports on defense and general Government matters appropriation bills; minimum-wage increase bill, and Sugar Act extension bill. pp. D635-6

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

40. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Speech in the House by Rep. McDowell during debate on the proposed bill to provide participation of the United States in the International Development Association. pp. A5637-8
41. FOOD FOR PEACE. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley inserting an article "reflecting the splendid way in which various programs have served to fulfill not only humanitarian needs but also to make friends for the United States." pp. A5642-3
42. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Hruska inserted an article, "Farmers Ride Gravy Train -- But Everybody Else Gets the Gravy." pp. A5645-7

BILLS INTRODUCED

43. WHEAT. H. R. 12870, by Rep. Albert, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, with respect to market-adjustment and price-support programs for wheat; to Agriculture Committee.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

44. APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 12117, Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration appropriation bill for 1961. Approved June 29, 1960 (Public Law 86-532, 86th Congress).
H. J. Res. 765, to provide supplemental appropriations to the Department of Labor for unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees. Approved June 29, 1960. (Public Law 86-535, 86th Congress).
45. REPORTS. S. 899, to provide for the discontinuance of certain reports now required by law (including certain reports relating to foot-and-mouth disease, experiment stations, and extension work of this Department). Approved June 29, 1960 (Public Law 86-533, 86th Congress).

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1961

JUNE 29, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ANDREWS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 11389]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11389) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$165,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$115,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$340,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

GEORGE ANDREWS,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
CLARENCE CANNON,
IVOR D. FENTON,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
LISTER HILL,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
GORDON ALLOTT,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11389) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 1: Provides a limitation of \$50 per diem for consultants as proposed by the House instead of \$75 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$5,000,000 instead of \$4,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$165,000 instead of \$40,000 as proposed by the House and \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$115,000 instead of \$175,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$340,000 instead of \$260,000 as proposed by the House and \$360,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GEORGE ANDREWS,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
CLARENCE CANNON,
IVOR D. FENTON,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House

Amendment No. 33—Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard: Appropriates \$187,291,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$175,892,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34—National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army: Appropriates \$501,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House. It is the understanding of the committee of conference that nothing in the lease, of facilities from the State of Ohio, shall be construed as creating an obligation on the part of the lessor to construct additional buildings, build additional roads, lay additional water mains or pipes; provide additional sewers, utility lines, or facilities other than those now in existence. Further, the appropriation of \$501,000 for fiscal year 1961 is not to be construed as a commitment for the entire rehabilitation program at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Amendment No. 35—Salaries and expenses, Secretary of Defense: Appropriates \$18,975,000 instead of \$18,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$19,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Title III—Procurement

Amendment No. 36—Procurement of equipment and missiles, Army: Appropriates \$1,495,352,000 instead of \$1,374,102,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,589,202,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in agreement that the funds derived from so-called shelf sales to the Military Assistance Program of items now in the inventory of the Army which will not require replacement in kind shall be made available for the Army modernization program. The conferees have approved a reduction of 3 percent in each procurement appropriation as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 37—Procurement of equipment and missiles, Army: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38—Procurement of aircraft and missiles, Navy: Appropriates \$2,141,760,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,208,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 39—Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy: Appropriates \$2,316,360,000 instead of \$2,080,650,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,331,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have approved the construction of the conventionally powered aircraft carrier as proposed by the Senate, the nuclear powered attack submarine as proposed by the House and eliminated the two destroyer escorts as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40—Other procurement, Navy: Appropriates \$420,980,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$434,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41—Procurement, Marine Corps: Appropriates \$91,180,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$94,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42—Aircraft procurement, Air Force: Appropriates \$3,251,449,000 instead of \$3,225,056,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,607,409,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have approved \$265,000,000 for the B-70 aircraft instead of \$360,000,000 as proposed by Senate, and \$100,000,000 for additional fighter aircraft instead of \$215,000,000 as proposed by the House for the F-106. The conferees are in agreement that if developments in air defense demonstrate that the additional funds made available for the fighter aircraft are not required they shall be available only for the B-70 aircraft program. The conferees have approved \$130,000,000 for the airborne alert instead of \$160,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$60,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds proposed by the Senate in the amount of \$10,000,000 for the F-27 aircraft are not approved.

Amendment No. 43—Aircraft procurement, Air Force: Deletes language proposal by the Senate.

Amendment No. 44—Airlift modernization: Restores House language proposed to be deleted by the Senate and appropriates \$310,788,000 instead of \$359,288,000 as proposed by the House. House proviso prohibiting assignment of aircraft purchased under this authority to passenger service is modified to read "scheduled passenger service." It is the intent of the committee of conference that the funds made available for modern long-range cargo aircraft be applied to the procurement of a readily available turboprop or turboprop aircraft for assignment in support of wartime missions of the Strategic Air Command and/or the Strategic Army Corps, and training related thereto.

To further advise and inform the Congress, the Department is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives the initial programming of funds under this paragraph as well as the customary reporting of reprogramming actions subsequently taken.

Amendment No. 45—Missile procurement, Air Force: Appropriates \$2,615,120,000 instead of \$2,378,440,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,821,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have approved \$244,000,000 for the Bomarc air defense missile instead of \$369,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 46—Other procurement, Air Force: Appropriates \$877,171,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$904,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Title IV—Research, development, test, and evaluation

Amendment No. 47—Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army: Appropriates \$1,041,286,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,041,190,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48—Research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy: Appropriates \$1,218,624,000 instead of \$1,268,530,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,210,510,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed on includes \$50,000,000 above the budget request for antisubmarine warfare and reflects a reduction of \$376,000 in travel.

Amendment No. 49—Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force: Appropriates \$1,552,863,000 instead of \$1,542,668,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,553,228,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Committee of conference is in agreement that funds for departmental administration provided by the Senate shall be reduced by \$365,000. The \$50,000,000 recommended by the Senate for the acceleration of the Samos reconnaissance satellite program shall also be available for the acceleration of the Discoverer and Midas satellite programs and for the Minuteman mobility program.

Title V—General provisions

Amendment No. 50—Section 505: Provides limitation of \$275 instead of \$270 as proposed by the House and \$280 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51—Section 511: Reported in disagreement. It is the intention of the managers on the part of the House to offer a motion to recede and concur in the language of the Senate amendment which provides that current operation and maintenance appropriations may be reimbursed from sales proceeds for the costs of production of lumber or timber products.

Amendment No. 52—Section 523: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 53—Section 530: Restores language proposed by the House and deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 54—Section 530: Provides limitation of \$950,000 instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 55—Section 533: Restores language proposed to be deleted by the Senate, and changes the limitation therein from \$660,000,000 to \$677,854,000.

Amendment No. 56—Section 534: Deletes language proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 57—Section 533: Inserts language proposed by the Senate, changes the figure therein from 99,362 to 99,046, and changes section number to 534.

Amendment No. 58: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 59—Section 535: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 60—Section 536: Deletes language proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61: Changes section number.

GEORGE MAHON,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
CLARENCE CANNON,
GERALD R. FORD, Jr.,
(Except as to amendment
No. 17.)

JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H.R. 11389) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 2039)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11389) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 1.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$165,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$115,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree

to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$340,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

GEORGE ANDREWS,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
CLARENCE CANNON,
IVOR D. FENTON,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WARREN MAGNUSON,
LISTER HILL,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
GORDON ALLOTT,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11389) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I

Executive Office of the President

Bureau of the Budget

Salaries and expenses

Amendment No. 1: Provides a limitation of \$50 per diem for consultants as proposed by the House instead of \$75 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$5,000,000 instead of \$4,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Funds Appropriated to the President

Expenses of management improvement

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$165,000 instead of \$40,000 as proposed by the House and \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

Salaries and expenses

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$115,000 instead of \$175,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

Salaries and expenses

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$34,000 instead of \$260,000 as proposed by the House and \$360,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GEORGE ANDREWS,
HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
CLARENCE CANNON,
IVOR D. FENTON,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS MAJESTY KING BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ OF THAILAND

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives presided.

At 12 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m. the Doorkeeper announced the Vice President of the United States and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House the Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort His Majesty the King of Thailand into the Chamber, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. McCORMACK; the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. HALLECK; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. MORGAN; and the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. CHIPERFIELD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the part of the Senate the Chair appoints as members of the committee of escort the Senator from Texas, Mr. JOHNSON; the Senator from Montana, Mr. MANSFIELD; the Senator from Arkansas, Mr. FULBRIGHT; the Senator from Illinois, Mr. DIRKSEN; and the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. WILEY.

The Doorkeeper announced the following guests who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them:

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Charges d'Affaires of foreign governments.

The members of the President's Cabinet.

At 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m. the Doorkeeper announced His Majesty the King of Thailand.

His Majesty the King of Thailand, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, we receive in this Chamber today the head of a government whose people are gracious and friendly, friends to us. We want him to know that in this Chamber where all the people of the United States of America are represented, he is welcome, very welcome.

I present to you His Majesty, the King of Thailand. [Applause, the Members rising.]

ADDRESS BY HIS MAJESTY KING BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ OF THAILAND

The KING OF THAILAND. Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of Congress, it is a privilege and a pleasure for me to address you in this stately building, which is the scene of many grave decisions in the history of your great country and, I may even say, of the world.

When the President of the United States kindly invited me to visit this country, I was happy to accept; and was glad to travel halfway round the world in order to be here. My reason is threefold. I would like to mention them briefly to you and, through you, to the people of the United States.

First, I have long desired to see and learn more of your country. When I hear of intolerance and oppression in so

many parts of the world, I want to know how, in this country, millions of people, differing in race, tradition, and belief, can live together freely and in happy harmony. [Applause.] I want to know how these millions, scattered over a large territory, can agree upon the major issues in the complicated affairs of this world, and how, in short, can they tolerate each other at all.

Second, I wished to bring to you, in person, the greetings and good will of my own people. [Applause.] Although the Americans and the Thai live on opposite sides of the globe, yet there is one thing common to them. It is the love of freedom. [Applause.] Indeed, the word "Thai" actually means free. The kind reception which I am enjoying in this country enables me to take back to my people your friendship and good will. Friendship of one government for another is an important thing. But it is friendship of one people for another that assuredly guarantees peace and progress.

Third, I have the natural human desire to see my birthplace. [Applause.] I expect some of you here were also born in Boston; [applause] or, like my father, were educated at Harvard. [Applause.] I hasten to congratulate such fortunate people. I am sure that they are with me in spirit. We share a sentiment of deep pride in the academic and cultural achievements of that wonderful city. [Applause.]

Just as in ancient days all roads led to Rome, so today they lead to Washington. [Applause.] And now that I am here, I should like to say something about two subjects which are fundamentally important to my country, namely, security and development.

As I look at history, I see mighty military empires rise, through conquest and subjection of alien peoples. I see them decline and fall, when the subject peoples threw off their yoke. It is only in this present century that we find a great military power refrain from war, except for the defense of right and peace. I refer to the United States of America. [Applause.] This signal example is a long step forward toward the security of mankind.

You, of course, know by heart all the words of President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg. They lay down basic principles which should inspire the conduct of all nations and all governments. One of those principles is contained in the following words, "a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

In accordance with that broadminded proposition, your people have given, by their own sovereign will, full freedom and quity to a southeast Asian nation. When a Far Eastern country was being overwhelmed by a war for its oppression, the United States without hesitation went to war to save that country. There Thai soldiers fought side by side with your GI's. [Applause.] It is such prompt actions as this that have given great encouragement and confidence to a small country like mine. Furthermore, U.S. initiative has brought forth SEATO,

June 30, 1960

HOUSE

14. SUGAR. By a vote of 395 to 0, passed with amendment H. R. 12311, to amend and extend the Sugar Act. See Digest 121 for a summary of the provisions of the bill as passed. pp. 14150-71
15. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11389 (pp. 14109-10). As agreed to the bill provides \$165,000, instead of \$40,000 as recommended by the House and \$350,000 as recommended by the Senate, for the President for expenses in improving the management of Federal agencies.
16. LABOR STANDARDS. By a vote of 341 to 72, passed with amendment H. R. 12677, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (pp. 14110-50). By a vote of 211 to 203, agreed to an amendment by Rep. Kitchin in the nature of a substitute for the language of the bill as reported, which includes provisions to raise the minimum wage level to \$1.15 an hour (instead of \$1.25 an hour as reported), and to amend the Act to include employees engaged in "the processing of shade-grown tobacco for use as cigar wrapper tobacco by agricultural employees employed in the growing and harvesting of such tobacco, which processing shall include, but shall not be limited to, drying, during, fermenting, bulking, rebulking, sorting, grading, aging, and baling, prior to the stemming process." (pp. 14141-9).
17. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11776 (H. Rept. 2063). pp. 14202-4
18. PERSONNEL; PAY. Received from the President his veto message on H. R. 9883, the Federal pay raise bill (H. Doc. 442). pp. 14108-9
19. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. By a vote of 402 to 5, agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11998, and acted on the amendments in disagreement. pp. 14098-108
20. FOREST ROADS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10495, the road authorization bill, including appropriation authorizations for forest highways and forest roads and trails (p. 14108). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
21. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12231 (H. Rept. 2062). pp. 14201-2
22. FLOOD CONTROL. Received the conference report on H. R. 7634, the omnibus flood control and rivers and harbors bill (H. Rept. 2064). pp. 14204-11
23. HAWAII. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 706 authorizing corrections in the enrolled bill H. R. 11602, to amend certain laws of the U. S. in light of the admission of Hawaii into the Union. p. 14171
24. TRANSPORTATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 11135, to aid in the development of a coordinated system of transportation for the National Capital region; to create a temporary National Capital Transportation Agency; etc (H. Rept. 2061). pp. 14171-5
25. LIVESTOCK. Rep. Thomson, Wyo., urged consideration of legislation to "provide protection for producers and feeders of livestock when they show that the increased import of meat or meat products causes or threatens serious injury to their industry." p. 14177

26. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 68, to provide for continued delivery of water under the Federal reclamation laws to lands held by husband and wife upon the death of either (H. Rept. 2055). p. 14211
27. CONSERVATION. The Conservation and Credit Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 12849, to protect farms and ranch operators making certain land use changes under the Great Plains conservation program and the soil bank program against loss of cropland acreage and acreage allotments. p. D643
28. WEEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Conservation and Credit Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee "passed over without prejudice" S. 861, to provide for the control of noxious plants on land under the control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government." p. D643

ITEM IN APPENDIX

29. TEXTILE IMPORTS. Sen. Talmadge inserted an article criticizing a recent Tariff Commission decision regarding duties on textile imports which includes a statement by Sen. Thurmond that this "proves the imperative need of Congress to take action in the next session to regain control of its constitutional authority over our trade program." p. A5680

BILLS INTRODUCED

30. PERSONNEL. H. R. 12900, by Rep. Halpern, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the retirement of employees after 30 years of service without reduction in annuity; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
H. R. 12903, by Rep. Short, to adjust the rates of compensation of employees in the postal field service, to establish a temporary Commission on Federal Civilian Employees Compensation Policy; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
31. SCHOOL LUNCH. H. R. 12896, by Rep. Bailey, to amend the National School Lunch Act to provide for a more equitable distribution of the funds available under such act; to Education and Labor Committee.
32. MARKETING. S. 3787, by Sen. Holland, to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, relating to practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
33. FOREST ROADS. S. 3791, by Sen. Magnuson, to amend section 205 of title 23 of the United States Code to provide for the system of forest development roads and trails needed for the utilization and protection of lands administered by the Forest Service; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of author. p. 13991

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

July 1: Increased price supports for milk and butterfat, amendments to Public Law 480, protection of acreage allotments in Great Plains program, inclusion of administrative costs in crop insurance premiums, donation of dairy products for home economic courses, grading of grapes and plums for export, establishment of botanic garden in Hawaii, and miscellaneous land transfer bills, H. Agriculture (exec).

Road authorization bill, conferees (exec).

with regard to their remuneration, they desire only that the accepted principles of reward for merit, length of service, and especial competence be followed. I bear all of this in mind in what I am about to say and I wish to make it clear that the remarks which follow are directed only to a small minority, and in particular their leadership, of what are in the main a fine and outstanding group of public servants.

The other aspect of this legislation to which I refer is unrelated to its merits and is to me deeply disturbing. I am informed that the enactment of H.R. 9883 was attended by intensive and unconcealed political pressure exerted flagrantly and in concert on Members of Congress by a number of postal field service employees, particularly their leadership.

I fully respect the legal right of every Federal employee—indeed of all our citizens—to petition the Government. But the activity of which I have been advised so far exceeds a proper exercise of that right, and so grossly abuses it, as to make of it a mockery.

I am further informed that, in anticipation of my disapproval of this bill, it is planned to resume these deplorable tactics, to an even greater degree.

That public servants might be so unmindful of the national good as to even entertain thoughts of forcing the Congress to bow to their will would be cause for serious alarm. To have evidence that a number of them in the postal field service, led by a few, have actually sought to do so is, to say the least, shocking. Were the pressure tactics surrounding the passage of this bill, and apparently further intended in the event of its veto, widely known to the American people, their indignation and outrage in all its power would be quickly felt—and rightly so.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 30, 1960.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal, and the message and bill will be printed as a House document.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further consideration of the message of the President be postponed until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

(Mr. JOHANSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I earnestly commend to the attention of my colleagues the following informative, factual statement regarding H.R. 9883 made by the U.S. Civil Service Commission:

The Civil Service Commission today said that it greatly regretted numerous inaccurate statements that have been made about the effect of the 7½ percent pay bill on Classification Act salaries. In stating the Commission's views that the legislation will have many inequitable results, Chairman Roger W. Jones said:

"1. Legislation now pending at the White House is not a flat 7½ percent increase for all grades and steps within grade under the Classification Act. The raises actually range from 8.3 percent for the top longevity step in grade GS-1 to 5.7 percent for grade GS-18. Furthermore, within all grades through grade GS-10, the average increase is 7.7 percent, with the range running from 7.5 percent to 8 percent or over. The greatest increases, in many cases, will be given in jobs where Government pay already is comparable to that in business and industry.

"2. Not only is the effect of the new schedule unequal, but it also further increases the lack of consistency among the different pay systems of the Government. At the same time discrimination is increased in numerous types of positions in which the Government under one of its salary systems already pays salaries in excess of those paid in private industry. A typical example of this result may be found in the case of general stenographers. Data thus far collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 30 areas show a national average annual salary today for general stenographers of \$3,849. Differences already existing are illustrated by comparing this figure with the Classification Act and postal stenographers whose average salary is at the fourth steps in Grade GS-3 (\$3,780) and level 4 of the Postal Field Service (\$4,455). Under the salary bill now pending the GS-3 rate will advance to \$4,075 and the Postal Field Service rate to \$4,825, thus compounding existing discrepancies.

"3. A precedent for further imbalance and inequity under the Classification Act is set in connection with the application of increases in the salary system of Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans Administration. A 7½-percent increase is granted in the top salary for a Chief Medical Director, thus setting that salary above the statutory salaries of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Deputy Administrator of Veterans' affairs.

"4. The Commission also is deeply concerned about the dangerous precedent set by a provision in the bill which not only increases the pay of, but gives to some 15,000 employees of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committees the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act, and the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959. These County Committee employees are not Federal employees in any sense. They are hired and supervised by committees of farmers, elected by other farmers, who are not Federal employees. These employees are not under Federal appointment, they take no oath of office, they are not supervised by a Federal officer, they are not subject to any of the laws relating to tenure, hours of work, salary and conditions of work which regulate the conduct of Federal employees. It is not fair to almost 1 million Classification Act employees to select this group of private citizens for this highly preferential treatment because the Federal Government has some connection with their work. It opens the door for claims of vast numbers of other citizens whose work is also of concern to the Government."

EXEMPTION FROM INSPECTION FOR SMALL VESSELS CARRYING FREIGHT IN INLAND WATERS OF ALASKA

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's table the bill (S. 2669) to extend the period of exemption from inspection under provisions of section 4426 of the Revised Statutes granted certain small vessels carrying freight to and from places on the inland waters of southeastern Alaska, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. GARMATZ, BOYKIN, CLARK, TOLLEFSON, and RAY.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 11339) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the conference report.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman object to the statement being read in lieu of the report?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not, I assume the gentleman will give us an explanation of what happened in conference.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, this bill appropriates funds to the Executive Office of the President and sundry Government agencies for the fiscal year 1961.

The bill as agreed to in conference provides total appropriations of \$14,207,500; this amount is above the House bill by \$420,000, but it is \$395,000 less than the Senate bill. The increase over the House bill includes \$195,000 for supplemental estimates which were submitted to the Senate after the House had acted. The total amount appropriated is \$420,000 less than the total amount of the budget estimates.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman state briefly where the increase went above the figures in the House bill?

Mr. ANDREWS. One agency was the Bureau of the Budget, another the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, another the fund for expenses of management improvement, and another the Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations.

Mr. GROSS. By "management improvement" is the gentleman talking about the hiring of consultants and that sort of thing?

Mr. ANDREWS. This is an item that the President is very much interested in.

Mr. GROSS. May I ask the gentleman, was the pay of these consultants increased from the \$50 a day in the House bill?

Mr. ANDREWS. No, the Senate bill provided for an increase to \$75 but the House bill provided for a maximum of \$50 and the conferees accepted the House figures.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. I am glad the conferees held to the \$50 figure.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. While it is true the \$50 maximum is in the bill, apparently the maximum that the Congress fixes in this respect has absolutely no effect whatever because the Comptroller General, after the enactment of a general law on this subject back in 1946, issued a ruling that it did not apply to a contract entered into by Department with a firm of consultants. In other words, a Department or Agency of the Government if it employs a consultant is limited by the general law or by specific provisions in its appropriation act, but now, apparently, those consultants are not employed individually by the Department. The Department enters into a contract with a firm of consultants. The ruling of the Comptroller General seemingly is that under such an arrangement there is absolutely no limit whatever to the amount that can be paid for these consultants.

Just a few days ago it was brought to the attention of the Treasury Post Office Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee that in one contract the Post Office Department had been billed for \$400 a day for consultants. Our subcommittee held a hearing with respect to this contract, and we found out that not only did the Post Office Department have a number of these contracts—only one, however, that provided for the \$400 per day, but several of them paying more than the maximum fixed by law. We also found out, however, that was true of practically every department of Government. We felt there should be a general investigation of this entire matter. Our subcommittee, being limited in its jurisdiction to the Treasury and Post Office Department, decided that the investigation should be turned over to some other subcommittee, with general jurisdiction, and so recommended to the chairman of the full committee.

It is my understanding it has now been referred to the General Government Matters Subcommittee, which is going to inquire into the matter and has scheduled a hearing for tomorrow afternoon.

We have also written to the Comptroller General asking for a clarification of the previous opinion and whether or not in his opinion the ruling issued by his predecessor in 1946 applies to the contracts that are being entered into today.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentleman I am well aware of the contract which he mentions—the unbelievable contract that he mentions—and it was because of that and because of this wild hiring of consultants throughout the Government that I asked the question.

Mr. GARY. I assumed that was the reason the gentleman made the inquiry, and that is the reason that I am undertaking to answer it and to tell him why the limit has little if any effect now, and that if the Comptroller General says that this opinion still applies, we must adopt

some other legislation to limit the payments under these contracts.

Mr. GROSS. It is almost unbelievable that a department of Government, any department or agency of Government, would hire consultants at the rate of \$400 a day for approximately 7 hours a day. That is simply out of this world and ought to be stopped.

Mr. GARY. It was a revelation to our committee, and that is the reason we are going into it. Certainly, if the interpretation of the law made by the Comptroller General back in 1946 is correct, then it is legal for the departments to pay any amount under these contracts, but it is certainly, in my judgment, circumventing the intent of the Congress, if not the law passed by the Congress.

Mr. GROSS. I agree.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House of June 29, 1960.)

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my disappointment and regret that the conferees have reduced the appropriation for the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations from the \$175,000 recommended by the President and the Senate to \$115,000. Unfortunately, this appropriation was handled in an unusual way which did not permit a hearing on this matter before the House Appropriations Committee. As a consequence, the House conferees did not have the benefit of full information on the Commission's program and budget requirements. I am appreciative, however, that the House conferees, on the basis of the information which I furnished the distinguished chairman, supported an amount sufficient to enable the Commission to function effectively until the Congress can act further in this matter.

In the interest of expediting the work of the House prior to recess, I shall not oppose the conference report. However, I want to call attention to the fact that when Public Law 380 establishing the Commission was overwhelmingly supported and passed last year, I had prepared a minimum budget estimate for the guidance of the House. That estimate was \$179,850 for fiscal 1961, substantially in agreement with the amount recommended by the President.

The fundamental purpose of this Commission is to encourage the strengthening of State and local government and to facilitate economical and efficient working relations between the Federal Government and State and local governments.

Even a small amount of accomplishment toward these objectives will be worth many times the modest amount requested. The budget for this important agency should be viewed as an investment, not an expense. To impair the work of the Commission by a \$60,000 cut is not only shortsighted economy but is unfair to the Governors, mayors, county officials and Members of Congress who

are actively devoting their time to the Commission without compensation. I submit that it will be most unfair to the members of the Commission to expect them to serve without adequate staff assistance. I sincerely hope that it will be possible to restore the \$60,000 by a supplemental appropriation when the Congress returns after the recess.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS AMENDMENTS OF 1960

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 581 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution, it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12677) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in activities affecting commerce, to increase the minimum wage under the Act to \$1.25 an hour, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor and the ranking minority member thereof, the bill shall be considered as having been read and open at any point for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider, without the intervention of any point of order, the text of the bill, H.R. 12853, as introduced under date of June 28, 1960, as an amendment to the bill, H.R. 12677. At the conclusion of such consideration, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 166]

Alford	Durham	Morris, Okla.
Anderson,	Edmondson	Pillion
Mont.	Fulton	Powell
Auchincloss	Hébert	Scherer
Bentley	Keogh	Smith, Calif.
Bilch	King, Calif.	Steed
Brown, Mo.	Kirwan	Vinson
Buckley	Mailliard	Widnall
Burdick	Mason	Willis
Carnahan	Metcalf	Younger
Coad	Miller, N.Y.	
Davis, Ga.	Morris, N. Mex.	

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of July 1, 1960
86th-2d, No. 123

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee reported resolution to adjust sugar quotas. Both Houses agreed to conference reports and cleared for President; Independent offices appropriation bill; legislative branch appropriation bill. Senate agreed to conference report on general Government matters appropriation bill. Both Houses passed appropriation continuation measure. Both Houses overrode President's veto of pay raise bill. House received conference report on road authorization bill, including forest roads. House committee voted to report bill to permit inclusion of administrative costs in crop insurance premiums.

SENATE

1. **SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961.** By a vote of 90 to 2, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 12740 (pp. 14378-80). The bill had been reported earlier by the Appropriations Committee with amendments (S. Rept. 1832) (p. 14378).

Agreed to the following committee amendments: To strike out \$500,000 to ARS for the construction of an entomology laboratory and insert \$5,200,000 to ARS for the construction of facilities; to provide to SCS \$1,800,000 additional for watershed protection and \$1,570,000 for flood prevention; to provide \$1,350,000 addition to AMS to permit inspection of poultry-food products in processing plants during fiscal year 1961; and to provide \$30,000,000 to the

Bureau of Public Roads for payment of obligations incurred in the construction of forest highways. p. 14378

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Hayden to provide that appropriations, authorizations, and funds available to departments and agencies for the fiscal year 1961 may be apportioned on the basis indicating the need for supplemental estimates so as to permit the payment of pay increases provided for in new pay raise law. p. 14379

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Johnson to provide \$5,031,000 for construction of an international storage dam on the Rio Grande by the U. S. and Mexico. (p. 14379). Conferees were appointed. p. 14380

2. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1961. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11776, and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14294-6, 14309-12

3. GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 11389, and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14297

4. SUGAR. The Finance Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 217, to authorize the President to make certain adjustments in the sugar quotas for foreign countries (S. Rept. 1833). p. 14215

Sen. Long, Hawaii, inserted a newspaper editorial, "Sugar as a Foreign Policy Instrument," discussing the proposed legislation to give the President authority to adjust foreign sugar quotas. p. 14226

5. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12232, with the Senate agreeing to recede from the remaining amendment of the Senate in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14297-9, 14341

6. PERSONNEL; PAY RAISE. Both Houses voted to override the President's veto of H. R. 9883, the pay raise bill for Federal employees (the House by a vote of 345 to 69, and the Senate by a vote of 74 to 24). The bill now becomes law. pp. 14307-8, 14264, 14265-6, 14275-92 (Public Law 86-568)

7. TEMPORARAY APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 778, the appropriations continuation resolution to make temporary appropriations until Aug. 31, 1960, to those departments and agencies whose annual appropriation bills have not yet been enacted. This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. 14293, 14307-8

8. LANDS. Passed with amendment S. 2587, to require an act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in the aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of the Government. pp. 14416-7

Passed with amendments H. R. 7004, to permit consistent practices in the management of all Bureau of Land Management lands so far as investigations, cooperative agreements, and acceptance of contributions are concerned. pp. 14428-9

9. HAWAII. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 706, authorizing certain correction in the enrolling of H. R. 11602, to amend certain laws in light of the admission of Hawaii into the Union. p. 14268

10. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 12231, and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14293-4, 14308-9

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961—CON- FERENCE REPORT

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 11389) making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 29, 1960, pp. 13893-13894, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

General Government matters appropriation bill, 1961 (H.R. 11389): Comparison of estimates with House and Senate action

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1960	Estimates, 1961	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Compensation of the President.....	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
The White House Office.....	2,221,000	2,398,500	2,398,500	2,398,500	2,398,500
Special projects.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Executive Mansion and grounds.....	475,000	505,000	505,000	505,000	505,000
Extraordinary alterations and repairs.....		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Bureau of the Budget.....	4,665,000	5,100,000	4,900,000	5,100,000	5,000,000
Council of Economic Advisers.....	395,000	395,000	390,000	390,000	390,000
National Security Council.....	792,000	779,000	779,000	779,000	779,000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.....	57,500	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total, Executive Office of the President.....	10,255,500	10,977,500	10,772,500	10,972,500	10,872,500
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
Emergency fund for the President, national defense.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Expenses of management improvement.....	125,000	350,000	40,000	350,000	165,000
Total, funds appropriated to the President.....	1,125,000	1,350,000	1,040,000	1,350,000	1,165,000
ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS					
Salaries and expenses.....	50,000	¹ 175,000		175,000	115,000
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,295,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,320,000
Construction of memorials and cemeteries.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission.....	1,295,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,320,000
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	³ 408,000	⁴ 410,000	⁴ 260,000	360,000	⁴ 340,000
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD					
Salaries and expenses.....	380,000	395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000
Grand total.....	13,513,500	14,627,500	13,787,500	14,572,500	14,207,500

¹ Contained in S. Doc. 106. ² Language only. ³ In addition \$50,000 by transfer from war claims fund.

⁴ In addition \$40,000 by transfer from war claims fund. ⁵ Additional \$150,000 requested in S. Doc. 106.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that, in the matter of NASA, the Senate had a very long dispute and argument over the funds. After we talked to Dr. Glennan, we

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, several relatively minor amounts were in dispute between the Senate and House, and we came to a satisfactory unanimous decision. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] and I took part in all the hearings and in the conference. We were a little disappointed that we did not get the full amount for the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, but the \$115,000 agreed to will start the program and give us ample sums with which to proceed.

I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a comparative statement showing the action taken on the bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

along on this amount, and Dr. Glennan agreed we were particularly fortunate in coming out with the budget amount on the space agency.

With respect to the Committee on Intergovernmental Relations, both the chairman of the committee and I were very insistent that we add money to the item or retain the amount the Senate had added. However, the House was absolutely adamant in their opposition. I think we came out of conference with a situation which will allow a program of progress.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate, numbered 44, to the bill (H.R. 12232) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of today.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, all items in the bill have been agreed to heretofore except one Senate amendment. In conference the House declined to accept the Senate amendment, and the Senate was therefore forced to recede and to carry it over to next year. It pertains solely to the old Senate Chamber and its restoration.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I assume this is the unanimous report of the conferees.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The House would not agree to go forward with the restoration of the old Supreme Court Room. I can only say that I hope the Senator from Mississippi will retain his interest in the bill, as well as the Senator from Arizona. I intend to do likewise. We hope to stimulate further interest in the matter.

Mr. STENNIS. We will be able to accomplish it with the help of the Senator from Massachusetts, I am sure.

I ask unanimous consent that a table showing the amount of the budget estimates, the amount of the House bill, the amount of the Senate bill, and the conference figures be included in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Legislative appropriation bill, 1961

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

	Appropriations, 1960	Budget estimates, 1961	House allowance, 1961	Senate allowance, 1961	Conference allowance
SENATE					
Senators:					
Compensation of Senators.....	\$2,425,255	\$2,433,370		\$2,433,370	\$2,433,370
Mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators.....	58,370	58,370		58,370	58,370
Expense allowance for majority and minority leaders.....	4,000	4,000		4,000	4,000
Compensation of the Vice President.....	37,775	37,775		37,775	37,775
Expense allowance of the Vice President.....	10,000	10,000		10,000	10,000
Beneficiaries of deceased Senators.....	45,000				
Total, Senators.....	2,580,320	2,543,515		2,543,515	2,543,515
Salaries of officers and employees:					
Office of the Vice President.....	112,140	112,140		112,140	112,140
Chaplain.....	5,500	5,500		8,195	8,195
Office of the Secretary of the Senate.....	641,055	646,805		646,805	646,805
Committee employees.....	2,372,960	2,372,960		2,372,960	2,372,960
Conference committees:					
Majority, clerical salaries.....	44,020	44,020		44,020	44,020
Minority, clerical salaries.....	44,020	44,020		44,020	44,020
Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators.....	11,059,050	11,078,850		11,078,850	11,078,850
Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.....	2,304,995	2,308,755		2,309,660	2,309,660
Office of secretaries for the majority and minority, salaries.....	112,185	112,185		115,575	115,575
Office of the majority and minority whips.....	22,050	22,050		22,050	22,050
Official Reporters of Debates.....	209,195	210,450		208,500	208,500
Total, salaries of officers and employees.....	16,717,975	16,747,285		16,962,775	16,962,775
Office of Legislative Counsel of the Senate: Salaries and expenses.....	206,125	218,250		216,950	216,950
Contingent expenses:					
Legislative reorganization.....	117,150	117,150		117,150	117,150
Senate policy committees.....	247,660	249,370		249,370	249,370
Joint Committee on the Economic Report.....	156,950	156,950		156,950	156,950
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.....	329,145	250,145		280,145	280,145
Joint Committee on Printing.....	106,315	106,905		108,115	108,115
Committee on Rules and Administration.....	10,000				
Vice President's automobile.....	8,160	8,245		8,245	8,245
Automobile for the President pro tempore.....	7,660	13,245		11,000	11,000
Automobiles for majority and minority leaders.....	15,320	21,490		16,490	16,490
Furniture.....	39,880	31,190		31,190	31,190
Inquiries and investigations.....	4,212,000	3,568,355		3,568,355	3,568,355
Folding documents.....	31,900	31,900		31,900	31,900
Senate restaurants.....	85,000	85,000		85,000	85,000
Motor vehicles.....	16,560	16,560		16,560	16,560
Miscellaneous items.....	1,856,219	1,915,735		1,974,105	1,974,105
Postage stamps.....	45,875	45,875		55,975	55,975
Stationery.....	195,000	195,000		193,000	195,000
Communications.....	15,150	15,150		15,150	15,150
Total contingent expenses.....	7,703,130	7,038,715		6,920,700	6,920,700
Total, Senate.....	27,209,550	26,547,765		26,643,940	26,643,940
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Compensation of Members.....	10,638,000	10,640,625	10,672,530	10,672,530	10,672,530
Mileage and expense allowance of Speaker.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Salaries, officers and employees:					
Office of the Speaker.....	58,510	58,510	58,510	58,510	58,510
Office of the Parliamentarian.....	60,265	60,265	60,265	60,265	60,265
Office of the Chaplain.....	8,195	8,195	8,195	8,195	8,195
Office of the Clerk.....	1,060,150	1,073,150	1,060,150	1,060,150	1,060,150
Committee employees.....	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,650,000	2,650,000	2,650,000
Office of the Sergeant at Arms.....	571,720	571,720	571,720	571,720	571,720
Office of the Doorkeeper.....	961,725	985,180	985,180	985,180	985,180
Special and minority employees.....	281,070	286,755	283,390	283,390	283,390
Office of the Postmaster.....	290,370	290,370	290,370	290,370	290,370
Official Reporters of Debates.....	188,760	188,760	188,760	188,760	188,760
Official reporters to committees.....	190,145	190,690	190,690	190,690	190,690
Appropriations Committee.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Legislative Counsel.....	204,600	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Total salaries, officers and employees.....	7,123,360	7,173,595	7,057,230	7,057,230	7,057,230
Clerk hire, Members and Delegates.....	16,300,000	16,300,000	16,300,000	16,300,000	16,300,000
Contingent expenses:					
Furniture.....	231,800	245,000	231,800	231,800	231,800
Miscellaneous items.....	2,973,200	2,650,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000
Reporting hearings.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Special and select committees.....	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.....	295,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Office of Coordinator of Information.....	98,970	100,690	100,690	100,690	100,690
Telegraph and telephone.....	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,000
Stationery.....	525,600	788,400	788,400	788,400	788,400
Attending physician's office.....	15,045	15,045	16,545	16,545	16,545
Postage stamps.....	183,640	183,640	183,640	183,640	183,640
Folding documents.....	220,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Revision of laws.....	18,150	18,150	18,150	18,150	18,150
Speaker's automobile.....	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Automobile for the majority leader.....	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
Automobile for the minority leader.....	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500
New edition of United States Code.....	50,000				
North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference for 1959.....	80,000				
Payments to widows of deceased Members.....	135,000				
Total, contingent expenses.....	8,874,905	8,509,425	8,262,725	8,262,725	8,262,725
Total, House of Representatives.....	43,136,265	42,823,645	42,492,485	42,492,485	42,492,485

Public Law 86-642
86th Congress, H. R. 11389
July 12, 1960

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, namely:

General Govern-
ment Matters Appro-
priation Act, 1961.

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U.S.C. 102), \$150,000.

63 Stat. 4.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$215,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel, and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$2,398,500.

60 Stat. 810.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

For expenses necessary to provide staff assistance for the President in connection with special projects, to be expended in his discretion and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of this appropriation may be used to reimburse the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, The White House Office", for administrative services.

74 STAT. 473.

74 STAT. 474.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurbishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other Act, \$505,000.

EXTRAORDINARY ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

For extraordinary alterations, repairs, furniture, and furnishings of the Executive Mansion and Grounds, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding any other provisions of this or any other Act, \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 810. For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget, including not to exceed \$115,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, \$5,000,000.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 23. For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$400); not exceeding \$10,000 for expenses of travel; and press clippings (not exceeding \$300); \$390,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 810. For expenses necessary for the National Security Council, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not in excess of \$50 per diem for individuals; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; \$779,000.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 USC 133z note. For necessary expenses of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization, established by Executive Order 10432 of January 24, 1953, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, \$50,000.

60 Stat. 810.
74 STAT. 474.
74 STAT. 475.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL DEFENSE

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eighty-sixth Congress or the first session of the Eighty-seventh Congress, and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

For expenses necessary to assist the President in improving the management of executive agencies and in obtaining greater economy and efficiency through the establishment of more efficient business methods in Government operations, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem, by allocation to any agency or office in the executive branch for the conduct, under the general direction of the Bureau of the Budget, of examinations and appraisals of, and the development and installation of improvements in, the organization and operations of such agency or of other agencies in the executive branch, \$165,000, to remain available until expended, and to be available without regard to the provisions of subsection (c) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

60 Stat. 810.

64 Stat. 765.
31 USC 665.ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL
RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 24, 1959 (73 Stat. 703-706), \$115,000.

5 USC 2371-
2378.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the American Battle Monuments Commission, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its territories and possessions; not to exceed \$69,000 for expenses of travel; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; purchase (one for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; \$1,320,000: *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the Armed Forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the Armed Forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall reimburse other Government agencies, including the Armed Forces, for salary, pay, and allowances of personnel assigned to it.

74 STAT. 475.
74 STAT. 476.

CONSTRUCTION OF MEMORIALS AND CEMETERIES

During the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$1,000 of funds heretofore appropriated under this head shall be available for travel expenses (other than in connection with dedications of memorials).

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry on the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of travel; advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in carrying out the functions of the Commission; hire of motor vehicles for field use only; and employment of aliens; \$340,000, and in addition \$40,000 (to be merged with this appropriation) to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13(a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012a).

60 Stat. 810.
62 Stat. 1247.
50 USC App.
2012.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), not to exceed \$30,000 for expenses of travel, and not to exceed \$500 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, \$395,000.

60 Stat. 810.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

SEC. 201. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 78), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses and ambulances), is hereby fixed at \$1,500 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be \$1,950.

60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specified and during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States, or (4) is an alien from the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Republic of the Philippines

74 STAT. 476.
74 STAT. 477.

Affidavit.
Penalty.
Exception.

or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed sixty days) as a result of emergencies.

SEC. 203. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year, available for expenses of travel or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U.S.C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and cost-of-living allowances similar to those allowed under section 901(2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, in accordance with and to the extent prescribed by regulations of the President, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations made to the Department of State for carrying out the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 shall not be affected hereby.

Living quarters allowances.

46 Stat. 818.

60 Stat. 1026;

69 Stat. 27.

22 USC 1131.

22 USC 801 note.

SEC. 204. No part of any appropriation for the current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve the nomination of said person.

Senate disapproval of nominees

SEC. 205. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act for the current fiscal year shall be used to pay in excess of \$4 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated, and such volumes shall be purchased on condition and with the understanding that latest published cumulative annual pocket parts issued prior to the date of purchase shall be furnished free of charge, or in excess of \$4.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

USCA and Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 206. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 841), shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

Administrative expenses.

59 Stat. 597.

60 Stat. 810.

74 STAT. 477.

74 STAT. 478.

SEC. 207. No part of any funds of or available to any wholly owned Government corporation shall be used for the purchase or construction, or in making loans for the purchase or construction of any office building, without specific authority in law therefor, primarily for occupancy by any department or agency of the United States Government or by any corporation owned by the United States Government.

Office building.

SEC. 208. Pursuant to section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952 (66 Stat. 662), foreign credits (including currencies) owed to or owned by the United States may be used by Federal agencies for any purpose for which appropriations are made for the current fiscal year (including the carrying out of Acts requiring or authorizing the use of such credits), only when reimbursement therefor is made to the Treasury from applicable appropriations of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That such credits received as exchange allowances or proceeds of sales of personal property may be used in whole or part payment for acquisition of similar items, to the extent and in the manner authorized by law, without reimbursement to the Treasury: *Provided further*,

Foreign credits.
31 USC 724.

- 66 Stat. 662. That nothing in section 1415 of the Act of July 15, 1952, or in this section shall be construed to prevent the making of new or the carrying out of existing contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year, in any case where such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements for periods in excess of one year were permitted prior to the enactment of this Act under section 32(b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 1641(b) (2)), and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by law.
- 60 Stat. 754. 1641(b) (2)), and the performance of all such contracts, agreements, or executive agreements shall be subject to the availability of appropriations for the purchase of credits as provided by law.
- Publicity or propaganda. SEC. 209. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any individual, corporation, or agency included in this or any other Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.
- Short title. SEC. 210. This Act may be cited as the "General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1961".

Approved July 12, 1960.

